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**CATALOGUE OF THE COLEOPTERA OF SOUTHWEST-
ERN PENNSYLVANIA, WITH NOTES
AND DESCRIPTIONS.**

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The title of this catalogue as first written was: "The Coleoptera of Allegheny, Pittsburgh and Environs," a very large proportion of all the Coleoptera on the list having been taken in the immediate vicinity of these cities, especially Allegheny. But collections made in many other parts of western Pennsylvania, the contiguous parts of West Virginia and southeastern Ohio, by myself and others, furnished few additional species, and by the insertion of those taken near St. Vincent and, in adjacent parts of the Alleghanies (Cambria and Somerset Counties) by Prof. Jerome Schmitt and his assistants, and those by Mr. Henry Klages near Jeannette (both places being in Westmoreland County, eastward from Pittsburgh)—all the Coleoptera known to me to have been taken in western Pennsylvania are included, and this list therefore properly receives the more comprehensive title.

Allegheny, which is destined in the course of time to become an integral part of Pittsburgh, is situated on the right bank of the Allegheny and Ohio Rivers, with a present frontage on the former of two and on the latter of three miles, in latitude $40^{\circ} 28'$, longitude $80^{\circ} 01'$ (Allegheny Observatory). The length of the day at Summer solstice is fourteen hours, fifty-six minutes and fifty seconds. The altitude above sea-level is between 699 feet, city datum, low water level; and Mount Washington 1106 feet; Herron Hill, Pittsburgh, 1259 feet; and Green Tree Hill, three and one-half miles north from Allegheny City Hall, 1339 feet. The facies of the country for many miles on all sides of the rivers is much the same as represented by the city topographies, a series of elevations and abrupt depressions intricately arranged.

The general topography of the region adjacent to the cities is favorable to the existence of a rich and diversified Coleoptera fauna. The Allegheny, arising in New York, flows southwardly till it is met here by the Monongahela flowing northwardly from its source in

extreme southwestern Pennsylvania, Maryland and West Virginia, their union forming the Ohio, which has a northwestwardly flow of twenty-five miles before trending to the southwest.

The Allegheny drains the southern part of western New York and the western slope of the northern Alleghanies, while their central and southern portions in Pennsylvania, Maryland and West Virginia are drained by the Monongahela and its tributaries.

The surrounding country is mainly broken and hilly, indented in every direction by deep valleys, often having very abrupt sides, and through which flow brooks or larger streams. The country is of a similar character eastward to the Alleghanies, of which this region may be considered part of the foot-hills. Thus, as might be expected from the topography outlined, species from the north, from the south and from the mountains all commingle here, as well as the forms which come eastward through the basin of the Ohio.

Only a very small territory has been collected over; more than nineteen hundred of the species listed were taken on the right or western bank of the Allegheny on a strip of ground about ten miles long measuring from the present eastern boundary of Alleghany, and one and one-fourth miles wide, and even this interrupted by five populous boroughs—Millvale, Etna, Sharpsburgh, Aspinwall and Hoboken. No collecting was done in Pittsburgh between the Allegheny and Monongahela. Messrs. William, Henry and Edward Klages, collected extensively on the left or western side of the Monongahela, as was done by myself to a less extent, but less than one dozen species occurred there which were not eventually taken in the Allegheny district. Species however rare in one region, were often abundant in the other, and *vice versa*.

This list must, by no means, be considered as exhaustive of the Coleoptera fauna of this locality. The Scydmaenidae, Trichopterygidae, Pselaphidae, Aleocharini, Dytiscidae, Cryptophagidae, Lathridiidae, etc., have scarcely been touched.

The future collector must not expect to take on the territory indicated all of these species; the ruthless hand of improvement is rapidly destroying the primitive features of the locality, and even now many of those must be sought elsewhere that were abundant twenty years ago.

While the foregoing remarks apply to a very restricted locality it must not be inferred that the species occurring there are equally restricted, as in fact they are the common Coleoptera of southwestern

Pennsylvania, though there are probably few localities where so many are concentrated. The higher mountainous regions will doubtless furnish some very interesting things descending from the very far northern fauna, and while few of the larger forms are likely to add to this list, close collecting of small species will, without doubt, greatly extend it; the valuable collection notes furnished by P. Jerome Schmitt in connection with the Scydmaenidæ and Pselaphidæ show this, and will be appreciated by students of these families.

In this list seventy-two families are represented; of the other ten some species of Stylopidae, though as yet undetected, certainly occur, while the remaining nine contain each but one genus, and altogether but eighteen species.

The total number of species is 2153, of which 58 are some undetermined and a few undescribed, and in addition there are 49 varieties belonging to species in the catalogue.

Whoever has occasion to compare this catalogue with that of Europe, entitled: "Catalogus Coleopterorum Europæ, Caucasi et Armeniæ rossicæ," 1891 (Cat. No. iv), will find several of the species common to both countries under different generic names. This is sometimes occasioned by a division of a more comprehensive genus, the new genus being used in one catalogue and not in the other. Again, the compilers of this European catalogue seem to have in part adopted an extreme rule of priority by which corrections in orthography or etymology, made even by an author himself are disregarded, and in case of synonyms, according to this scheme, the first name in order of time, however inappropriate, must stand, even when the publications are synchronous (perhaps on the same page) the first name must have precedence. But inasmuch as the law of common sense seems much more ancient than this construction of the law of priority, only the emended names have been admitted to this list. Finally, Geoffroy's superannuated genera have been instated in this European catalogue, but not admitted in this list for the reasons given by Dr. LeConte in the "Canadian Entomologist," vi, 188, etc.

In the subjoined list of discrepancies the first name is that used in this catalogue; the following that in the European.

Bembidium Latreil. (emend)—*Bembidion* Latreil.

Plochionus Dej. (emend)—*Plocionus* Dej.

Tachys nanus—*Tachyta*, a division of *Tachys*.

Silpha surinamensis—*Asbolus*

Silpha lapponica—*Pseudopeltata* } both untenable (Horn).

Ocypus ater—*Tasgius*, a division of *Ocypus*.

Xantholinus fulgidus—*Eulissus*, a division.

Cilea—*Leucoparyphus*, more recent (Horn).

Cœnoscelis and *Typhœa* in Henshaw's List (1883) are misprints.

Ips Fab. 4-*guttatus*—*Glisrochilus*, a division of *Ips Fab.*, but *Ips Fab.* is suppressed, and *Ips DeG.* displaces *Tomicus Latreille* in the Scolytidæ.

Tenebrioides Piller (Pall. is probably a misprint)—*Tenebroides Piller*.

Byrrhus murinus—*Porcinolus*, a division of *Byrrhus Linn.*, but *Byrrhus Linn.* is suppressed, and *Byrrhus Geoff.* displaces *Sitodrepa*, *Nicobium*, *Hadrobregmus*, *Anobium*, etc., in the PTINIDÆ.

DASYLLIDÆ—*Dascillidæ*, an entomological error.

Corymbites and *Ludius*—*Ludius* is the older name, and on account of using a little different scheme of classification the species of the two genera are not separated in Cat. No. iv.

Eros—*Dictyoptera* Latrl. ‡ Cat. iv, but *Dictyoptera Latreille* = *Calochromus Guer. Dictyoptera* Latrl. ‡ Cat. iv, and *Calochromus* are not identical, therefore *Eros* must stand.

Sitodrepa—*Byrrhus* Geoff.

Orsodacna Latrl. (emend.)—*Orsodacne*.

Crepidodera rufipes—*Derocrepis*
C. helixines—*Chalcoides*
C. modeeri—*Hippuriphila* } Genera of doubtful validity (Horn).

BRUCHIDÆ—*Mylabridæ* Geoff.

Bruchus—*Mylabris* Geoff.

Cistela Fab.—*Gonodera* Muls., a more recent name, but *Cistela Fab.* is suppressed and *Cistela* Geoff. displaces *Cytilus* in the BYRRHIDÆ.

Hypulus Payk.—*Dircæa*, a synonym of *Serropalpus*. *Hypulus* ‡ Cat. iv, is *Mystaxis Kug.* (Horn).

Phytonomus—*Hypera*, a division of *Phytonomus*.

The genera which concern this catalogue are the only ones discussed. The discrepancies between Henshaw's Lists (1885, 1895) and the European are numerous, but mostly of the above character, and before making any changes in the American the reasons should be thoroughly investigated.

* Denotes species taken by P. Jerome Schmitt and assistants near St. Vincent Monastery, and in the Alleghanies, which did not occur here.

‡ Species taken near Jeannette by Mr. Henry Klages.

CICINDELIDÆ.

Cicindela unipunctata Fab.

sexguttata Fab.

var. *patruela Dej.*

purpurea Oliv.

Cicindela vulgaris Say.

repanda Dej.

var. *12-guttata Dej.*

punctulata Fab.

CARABIDÆ.

- Omophron americanum Dej.*
Cychrus lecontei Dej.
 canadensis Chd.
 † *elevatus Fab.*
 viduus Dej.
 ridingsii Bland.
 andrewsii Harr.
 * *Nomaretus imperfectus Horn.*
Carabus serratus Say.
 limbatus Say.
 vinctus Web.
 sylvosus Say.
Calosoma externum Say.
 scrutator Fab.
 wilcoxi Lec.
 frigidum Kirby.
 calidum Fab.
Elaphrus cicatricosus Lec.
 ruscarius Say.
Notiophilus æneus Herbst.
 semistriatus Say.
 sibiricus Mots.
Nebria pallipes Say.
Passimachus depressus Fab.
Scarites subterraneus Fab.
Dyschirius nigriceps Lec.
 globulosus Say.
 hæmorrhoidalis Dej.
 sphæricollis Say.
 hispidus Lec.
Clivina impressifrons Lec.
 rufa Lec.
 americana Dej.
 bipustulata Fab.
Schizogenius lineolatus Say.
 amphibius Hald.
Ardistomis viridis Say.
Panagæus fasciatus Say.
Bembidium punctatostriatum Say.
 inæquale Say.
 nitidulum || Dej.
 americanum Dej.
 chalcone Dej.
 antiquum Dej.
 nigrum Say.
 simplex Lec.
 guexii Chaud.
 ustulatum Linn.
 picipes Kirby.
Bembidium postremum Say.
 dentellum Thunb.
 arcuatum Lec.
 postfasciatum Ham.
 patrulee Dej.
 variegatum Say.
 intermedium Kirby.
 versicolor Lec.
 sulcatum Lec.
 affine Say.
 assimile Gyll.
 4-maculatum Linn.
 pedicellatum Lec.
 lævigatum Say.
Tachys proximus Say.
 scitulus Lec.
 coruscus Lec.
 lævis Say.
 nanus Gyll.
 flavicauda Say.
 vivax Lec.
 capax Lec.
 xanthopus Dej.
 incurvus Say.
 nebulosus Chaud.
 two sp. undetermined.
Pericompsus ephippiatus Say.
Patrobus longicornis Say.
Myas coracinus Say.
 cyanescens Dej.
Pterostichus adoxus Say.
 rostratus Newm.
 vivinctus Lec.
 unicolor Say.
 apalachius Lec. ms., Horn.
 diligendus ‡ Lec.
 honestus Say.
 obscurus Say.
 lachrymosus Newm.
 coriacinus Newm.
 stygius Say.
 relictus Newm.
 mœstus Say.
 sculptus Lec.
 hamiltoni Horn
 sayi Brulle
 lucublandus Say.
 caudicalis Say.
 luctuosus Dej.

- Pterostichus corvinus Dej.*
 tartaricus Say.
 purpuratus Lec.
 mutus Say.
 erythropus Dej.
 patruelis Dej.
 femoralis Kirby.
Evarthrus sigillatus Say.
 sodalis Lec.
Amara avida Say.
 fulvipes || Putz.
 exarata Dej.
 angustata Say.
 impuncticollis Say.
 basillaris Say.
 cupreolata Putz.
 fallax Lec.
 obesa Say.
 rubrica Hald.
 musculus Say.
Diplochila major Lec.
Dicælus dilatatus Say.
 var. dejeanii Dej.
 purpuratus Bon.
 sculptilis Say.
 ovalis Lec.
 elongatus Bon.
 ambiguus Laf.
 teter Bon.
 politus Dej.
Badister notatus Hald.
 pulchellus Lec.
Calathus gregarius Say.
 impunctatus Say.
 ‡ *Platynus caudatus Lec.*
 hypolithus Say.
 angustatus Dej.
 decens Say.
 sinuatus Dej.
 reflexus Lec.
 parmarginatus Ham.
 extensicollis Say.
 decorus Say.
 anchomenoides Rand.
 ‡ *obscurus Hbst.*
 pusillus Lec.
 atratus Lec.
 melanarius Dej.
 cupripennis Say.
 excavatus Dej.
- Platynus ferreus Hald.*
 nutans Say.
 octopunctatus Fab.
 placidus Say.
 bogemanni Gyll.
 obsoletus Say.
 4-punctatus DeG.
 æruginosus Dej.
 crenistriatus Lec.
 punctipennis Say.
 retractus Lec.
 picipennis Kirby.
Olisthopus parvatus Say.
Atranus pubescens Dej.
 ‡ *Leptotrachelus dorsalis Fab.*
Casnonia pennsylvanica Linn.
Galerita janus Fab.
Tetragonoderus intersectus Hald.
Lebia grandis Hentz
 atriventris Say.
 viridis Say.
 pumila Dej.
 viridipennis Dej.
 lobulata Lec.
 ornata Say.
 fusca Dej.
 scapularis Dej.
 furcata Lec.
 bivittata Fab.
Coptodera ærata Dej.
Drominus piceus Dej.
Apristus cordicollis Lec.
Blechnus pusio Lec.
Metabletus americanus Dej.
Plochionus timidus Hald.
Pinacodera limbata Dej.
 platicollis Say.
Cymindis americana Dej.
 pilosa Say.
 neglecta Hald.
Apenes lucidula Dej.
 sinuata Say.
Brachinus americanus Lec.
 ? *perplexus Dej.*
 ? *alternans Dej.*
 ? *cordicollis Dej.*
Chlænienus erythropus Germ.
 sericeus Forst
 laticollis Say.
 diffinis Chaud.

- Chlænus platyderus Chaud.*
æstivus Say.
prasinus Dej.
leucoscels Chev.
nemorialis Say.
tricolor Dej.
pennsylvanicus Say.
impunctifrons Say.
** niger Rand.*
tomentosus Say.
Anomoglossus emarginatus Say.
pusillus Say.
Brachylobus lithophilus Say.
Lachnocrepis parallelus Say.
Oodes amaroides Dej.
Geopinus incrassatus Dej.
Cratacanthus dubius Beauv.
Agonoderus lineola Fab.
pallipes Fab.
var. coma Fab.
partarius Say.
pauperculus Dej.
Gynandropus hylacis Say.
Harpalus dichrous Dej.
vulpeculus Say.
autumnalis Say.
caliginosus Fab.
faunus Say.
pennsylvanicus DeG.
compar Lec.
var. erythropus Dej.
longior Kirby.
longicollis Lec.
megacephalus Lec.
spadiceus Dej.
fallax Lec.
herbivagus Say.
Harpalus viduus Lec.
basilaris Kirby.
Selenophorus palliatus Fab.
gagatinus Dej.
opalinus Lec.
ellipticus Dej.
Stenolophus fuliginosus Dej.
plebejus Dej.
humidus Ham.
conjunctus Say.
var. with black thorax.
ochropezus Say.
alternans Lec.
Acupalpus carus Lec.
Bradycellus rupestris Say.
Tachycellus kirbyi Horn.
atrime dius Say.
badiipennis Hald.
Anisodactylus rusticus Say.
carbonarius Say.
interpunctatus Kirby.
agricola Say.
harrisii Lec.
nigerrimus Dej.
nigrita Dej.
melanopus Hald.
discoideus Dej.
baltimorensis Say.
piceus Lec.
terminatus Say.
agilis Dej.
nitidipennis Lec.
cœnus Lec.
lugubris Dej.
sericeus Harr.
interstitialis Say.

HALIPLIDÆ.

Haliplus ruficollis DeG.

Cnemidotus 12-punctatus Say.

DYTISCIDÆ.

- Hydrocanthus iricolor Say.*
Laccophilus maculosus Germ.
fasciatus Aube.
Hydrovatus pustulatus Mels.
Desmopachria convexa Aube.
Bidessus affinis Say.
Hygrotus inæqualis Fab.
var. punctatus Say.
Cœlambus nubilus Lec.
impressopunctatus Sch.
Deronectes griseostriatus DeG.
Hydroporus concinnus var. pulcher Lec.
undulatus Say.
vitiosus Lec.
niger Say.
modestus Aube.

Hydroporus stagnalis G. & H.
 oblitus Aube.
 oblongus Steph.
Ilybius biguttatus Germ.
Coptotomus interrogatus Fab.
Copelatus glypticus Say.
Agabus obtusatus Say.
 stagninus Say.
 punctatus Mels.

Agabus tæniolatus Harr.
Colymbetes sculptilis Harr.
Dytiscus fasciventris Say.
Acilius semisulcatus Aube.
 fraternus Harr.
Thermonectes basilaris Harr.
Graphoderes liberus Say.
 cinereus Linn.
Cybister fimbriolatus Say.

GYRINIDÆ.

Gyrinus minutus Fab.
 ventralis Kirby.
 ? *aquiris* Lec.

Gyrinus analis Say.
Dineutes discolor Aube.
 americanus Linn.

HYDROPHILIDÆ.

Helophorus lineatus Say.
 inquinatus Mann.
Hydrochus scabratus Muls.
 subcupreus Rand.
 * *Ochthebius benefossus* Lec.
 * *foveicollis* Lec.
Hydrophilus triangularis Say.
 ovatus G. & H.
Tropisternus lateralis Fab.
 dorsalis Brulle.
 nimbatus Say.
 glaber Hbst.
 striolatus Lec.
Hydrocharis obtusatus Say.
Berosus striatus Say.
Lacobius agilis Rand.
Philydrus nebulosus Say.
 cinctus Say.
 hamiltoni Horn.
Cymbiodyta fimbriata Mels.
 blanchardi Horn.

Hydrobius fuscipes Linn.
 globosus Say.
Creniphilus **monticola* Horn.
 despectus Lec.
 subcupreus Say.
 digestus Lec.
Cercyon unipunctatus Linn.
 ocellatus Say.
 prætextatus Say.
 indistinctus Horn.
 analis Payk.
 hæmorrhoidalis Fab.
 pygmæus Ill.
 melanocephalus Linn.
 lugubris Payk.
 granarius Er.
 navicularis Lec.
 pubescens Lec.
Cryptopleurum minutum Fab.
 vagans Lec.

LEPTINIDÆ.

Leptinus testaceus Mull.

SILPHIDÆ.

Necrophorus orbicollis Say.
 americanus Oliv.
 marginatus Fab.
 pustulatus Hersh.
 tomentosus Web.
Silpha surinamensis Fab.
 † *lapponica* Hbst.
 inæqualis Fab.

Silpha noveboracensis Forst.
 americana Linn.
Pinodytes cryptophagoides Mann.
 hamiltoni Horn.
Choleva simplex Say.
 basilaris Say.
 clavicornis Lec.
 terminans Lec.

Prionochæta opaca Say.
Ptomophagus consobrinus Lec.
 parasitus Lec.
 * *brachyderus* Lec.
 * Colon sp.
Colenis impunctata Lec.
Liodes globosa Lec.

Liodes polita Lec.
 discolor Mels.
 basalis Lec.
 obsoleta Horn.
Agathidium oniscoides Beauv.
 exiguum Mels.
 politum Lec.

SCYDMÆNIDÆ.

This family and the *Pselaphidæ* have been collected by P. Jerome Schmitt, of St. Vincent College, Westmoreland County; those taken here are marked with a †.

Euthiodes cristata Brend.
 † *Cephennium corporosum* Lec.
 † *Cholerus zimmermanni* Schaum.
Eumicrus motschulskii Lec.
 caseyi Brend.
 n. s.
 † *Brachycepsis subpunctatus* Lec.
 mariae Lec.
 n. s.
 cribrarius Lec.
 † *Scydmaenus fossiger* Lec.

Scydmaenus † *capillosus* Lec.
 † *basalis* Lec.
 hirtellus Lec.
 analís Lec.
 brevicornis Lec. (Say).
 † *clavatus* Lec.
 † *clavipes* Lec. (Say).
 † *lecontei* Schauf.
 fulvus Lec.
 spec. undetermined.

PSELAPHIDÆ.

Rafonus tolulæ Lec.
Rhexius insculptus Lec.
 schmitti Brend.
Rhexidius canaliculatus Lec.
 trogasteroides Brend.
Trimium parvulum Lec.
 thoracicum Brend.
 sp.
Euplectus crinitus Lec.
 interruptus Lec.
 confluens Lec.
 elongatus Brend.
 pertenuis Casey.
 leviceps Casey.
 sp.
Trimiopectus obsoletus Brend.
 arcuatus ? Lec.
 ruficeps Lec.
Actium sp.
Eutyphlus similis Lec.
Thesium cavifrons Lec.
Arianops amblyoponica Brend.
Batrissus schaumii Aube.
 riparius Say.

Batrissus *scabriceps* Lec.
 † *bistriatus* Lec.
 frontalis Lec.
 globosus Lec.
 virginia Casey.
 furcatus Brend.
 foveicornis Casey.
 punctifrons Casey.
 denticollis Casey.
 striatus Lec.
Bryaxis *divergens* Lec.
 radians Lec.
 rubicunda Aube.
 perforata Brend.
 n. sp.
 semirugosa Brend.
Rybaxis conjuncta Lec.
 † *Decarthron abnorme* Lec.

 n. s. [Brend.
Bythinus (subgen. *Bythinus*) *carinatus*
 (subgen. *Machærites*) *tychoi*-
Tychus minor Lec. ? var. [des Brend.
 testaceus Casey.
 † *Ctenistes piceus* Lec.

Ctenistes consobrinus Lec.
 † *Ceophyllus monilis* Lec.
 † *Tmesiphorus costalis* Lec.
 carinatus Say.

† *Cedius zieglerei* Lec.
 spinosus Lec.
 † *Tyrus humeralis* Aube.
Adranes cæcus Lec.

STAPHYLINIDÆ.

The Aleocharini are mostly uncollected.

Falagria tingulata Lec.
 dissecta Er.
 n. s.
Hoplondria lateralis Mels.
 n. s.
Homalota trimaculata Er.
 pedicularis Mels.
 ambigua Er.
Amischa analis Grav.
Colpodota lividipennis Mann.
Lomechusa cava Lec.
Tachyusa cavicollis Lec.
 gracillima Lec.
 * *Myrmedonia schmitti* n. s.
 * *rudis* Lec.
Aleochara lata Grav.
 brachypterus Fourc.
 bimaculata Grav.
 nitida Grav.
 two sp. undetermined.
Oxypoda sagulata Er.
Bolitochara picta Fauv.
 blanchardi Casey.
Gyrophæna vinula Er.
 flavicornis Mels.
 socia Er.
Dinopsis americana Kraatz.
Acylophorus flavicollis Sachse.
 pronus Er.
Heterothops fumigatus Lec.
Quedius fulgidus Fab.
 peregrinus Grav.
 capucinus Grav.
 lævigatus Gyll.
 molochinus Grav.
Listotrophus cingulatus Grav.
 * *capitatus* Bland.
Creophilus maxillosus Linn. var.
Staphylinus badipes Lec.
 vulpinus Nord.
 maculosus Grav.
 mysticus Er.

Staphylinus comes Lec.
 cinnamopterus Grav.
 violaceus Grav.
Ocypus ater Grav.
Belonuchus formosus Grav.
Philonthus politus Linn.
 æneus † plur. auct.
 furvus Nord.
 lætulus Say.
 asper Horn.
 hepaticus Er.
 *palliatu*s Grav.
 debilis Grav.
 varians Payk.
 thoracicus Germ.
 fusiformis Mels.
 micans Grav.
 lomatus Er.
 brunneus Grav.
 cyanipennis Fab.
 blandus Grav.
 quediinus Horn.
 sordidus Grav.
 nigritulus Grav.
 microphthalmus Horn.
 apicalis Say.
 viridanus Horn.
 confertus Lec.
Actobius cinerascens Grav.
 fraterculus Horn.
 sobrinus Er.
 parcus Horn.
 pæderoides Lec.
 jocosus Horn.
Xantholinus cephalus Say.
 fulgidus Fab.
 obsidianus Mels.
 emmesus Grav.
 obscurus Er.
 var. (small).
Leptacinus longicollis Lec.
Baptolinus longiceps Fauv.

- Stenus bipunctatus* Er. not Casey.
flavicornis Er.
annularis Er.
callosus Er.
punctatus Er.
 several spec. undetermined.
Euæsthetus americanus Er.
Edaphus nitidus Lec.
Stictocranius puncticeps Lec.
Cryptobium badium Grav.
 bicolor Grav.
 var. *melanocephalum* Er.
 pallipes Grav.
 latebricola Nord.
 cribratum Lec.
Lathrobium grande Lec.
 terminatum Grav.
 punctulatum Lec.
 angulare Lec.
 bicolor Lec.
 armatum Say.
 longiusculum Grav.
 collare Er.
 anale Lec.
Stilicus opaculus Lec.
 angulâris Lec.
 dentatus Say.
 biarmatus Lec.
Trachysectus confluent Say.
Anderocharis corticina Grav.
Pæderus littorarius Grav.
Sunius prolixus Er.
 binotatus Say.
 longiusculus Mann.
Pinophilus latipes Grav.
Tachinus memnonius Grav.
 repandus Horn.
 flavipennis Dej.
 luridus Er.
 fibriatus Grav.
 limbatus Mels.
 fumipennis Say.
 pallipes Grav.
 nitiduloides Horn.
Tachyporus elegans Horn.
 jocosus Say.
 chrysomelinus Linn.
 nanus Er.
 nitidulus Fab.
Cilea silphoides Linn.
- Erchomus ventriculus* Say.
Conurus littoreus Linn.
 crassus Grav.
 pubescens Payk.
 knoxii Lec.
 opicus Say.
 scriptus Lec.
Boletobius niger Grav.
 dimidiatus Er.
 intrusus Horn.
 cincticollis Say.
 anticus Horn.
 angularis Sachse.
 exoletus Er.
 cinctus Grav.
 var. *gentilis* Lec.
Bryoporus rufescens Lec.
Mycetoporus humidus Say.
Olisthærus substriatus Gyll.
Megalops cælatus Grav.
Oxyporus femoralis Grav.
 major Grav.
 stygius Say.
 vittatus Grav.
 lateralis Grav.
 occipitalis Fauv.
 lepidus Lec.
 quinquemaculatus Lec.
 * var. with black head.
Osorius latipes Grav.
Bledius semiferrugineus Lec.
 annularis Lec.
 stabilis Casey.
 emarginatus Say.
Platystethus americanus Er.
Oxytelus rugosus Grav.
 pennsylvanicus Er.
 suspectus Casey.
 nitidulus Lec.
 insignitus Grav.
 * *placusinus* Lec.
 exiguus Er.
Trogophlæus quadripunctatus Say.
 spretus Casey.
 congener Casey.
 incertus Casey.
 decoloratus Casey.
 uniformis Lec.
 memnonius Er.
Apocellus sphæricollis Say.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| Apocellus bicolor <i>Fauv.</i> ? <i>Casey</i> . | Homalium punctiventre <i>Fauv.</i> |
| Thinobius sp. .02 inch. long. | rufipes <i>Fauv.</i> |
| Geodromicus verticalis <i>Say</i> . | Anthobium convexum <i>Fauv.</i> |
| strictus <i>Fauv.</i> | hornii <i>Fauv.</i> |
| Lesteva pallipes <i>Lec.</i> | Protinus atomarius <i>Er.</i> |
| Arpedium angulare <i>Fauv.</i> | * Lispinus tenellus <i>Er.</i> |
| cribratum <i>Fauv.</i> | Glyptoma costale <i>Er.</i> |
| Trigonodemus striatus <i>Lec.</i> | Triga picipennis <i>Lec.</i> |
| Lathrimæum sordidum <i>Er.</i> | Eleusis pallida <i>Lec.</i> |
| Olophrum obtectum <i>Er.</i> | nigrella <i>Lec.</i> |
| * Homalium foraminosum <i>Maek.</i> | Siagonium americanum <i>Mels.</i> |
| * flavidum n. s. | punctatum <i>Lec.</i> |
| humerosum <i>Fauv.</i> | |

TRICHOPTERYGIDÆ.

Many species were not collected.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Nanosella fungi <i>Lec.</i> | Trichopteryx haldemanni <i>Lec.</i> |
| * Limulodes paradoxus <i>Math.</i> | |

SCAPHIDIIDÆ.

Not collected extensively.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Scaphidium 4-guttatum <i>Say</i> . | Scaphisoma suturale <i>Lec.</i> |
| var. piceum <i>Mels.</i> | terminatum <i>Mels.</i> |
| Bæocera apicalis <i>Lec.</i> | pusillum <i>Lec.</i> |
| Scaphisoma convexum <i>Say</i> . | |

PHALACRIDÆ.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Phalacrus politus <i>Mels.</i> | Olibrus semistriatus <i>Lec.</i> |
| sp. not determined. | Stilbus apicalis <i>Mels.</i> |
| Olibrus pallipes <i>Say</i> . | nitidus <i>Mels.</i> |
| striatulus <i>Lec.</i> | several unnamed Phalacridæ. |

CORYLOPHIDÆ.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Saucium fasciatum <i>Say</i> . | Sericoderus flavidus <i>Lec.</i> |
| lunatum <i>Lec.</i> | obscurus <i>Lec.</i> |
| Arthrolips marginicollis <i>Lec.</i> | Orthoperus glaber <i>Lec.</i> |
| Corylophodes truncatus <i>Lec.</i> | |

COCCINELLIDÆ.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Megilla maculata <i>DeG.</i> | Adalia bipunctata <i>Linn.</i> |
| Hippodamia glacialis <i>Fab.</i> | Mysia pullata <i>Say</i> . |
| 15-maculata <i>Muls.</i> | Anatis ocellata <i>Linn.</i> |
| convergens <i>Guer.</i> | 15-punctata <i>Oliv.</i> |
| 13-punctata <i>Linn.</i> | Psyllobora 20-maculata <i>Say</i> . |
| parenthesis <i>Say</i> . | Chilocorus bivulnerus <i>Muls.</i> |
| Coccinella affinis <i>Rand.</i> | Exochomus marginipennis <i>Lec.</i> |
| 9-notata <i>Herbst.</i> | Cryptognatha pusilla <i>Lec.</i> |
| sanguinea <i>Linn.</i> | Brachyacantha ursina <i>Fab.</i> |

Brachyacantha 4-punctata Mels.
Hyperaspis fimbriolata Mels.
 undulata Say.
 discreta Lec.
 signata Oliv.
 proba Say.
 bigeminata Rand.
Scymnus terminatus Say.
 flavifrons Mels.

Scymnus americanus Muls.
 fraternus Lec.
 hæmorrhous Lec.
 brullei Muls.
 collaris Lec.
 tenebrosus Muls.
 punctum Lec.
Epilachna borealis Fab.

ENDOMYCHIDÆ.

Symbiotes ulkei Crotch.
 minor Crotch.
Mycetæa hirta Marsh.
Rhanis unicolor Zieg.
Phymaphora pulchella Newm.

Lycoperdina ferruginea Lec.
Aphorista vittata Fab.
Mycetina perpulchra Newm.
 * *testacea Zieg.*
Endomychus biguttatus Say.

EROTYLIDÆ.

Languria bicolor Fab.
 mozardi Latrl.
 trifasciata Say.
 lecontei Crotch.
Acropteroxys gracilis Newm.
Pleosoma punctatum Lec.
Dacne 4-maculata Say.
Megalodacne fasciata Fab.
 heros Say.
Ischyrys 4-punctatus Oliv.

Mycotretus sanguinipennis Say.
 pulchra Say.
Tritoma humeralis Fab.
 var. d. entirely black above.
 biguttata Say.
 mimetica Crotch.
 angulata Say.
 unicolor Say.
 thoracica Say.
 flavicollis Lacor.

COLYDIDÆ.

Synchita fuliginosa Mels.
 parvula Guer.
Cicones marginalis Mels.
Ditoma 4-guttata Say.
Coxelus guttulatus Lec.
Aulonium parallelopipedum Say.
Colydium lineola Say.

Penthelispa hæmatodes Fab.
 * *reflexa Say.*
Pycnomerus sulcicollis Lec.
Bothrideres geminatus Say.
Cerylon castaneum Say.
Philothermus glabriculus Lec.
Myhocerus depressus Lec.

RHYSODIDÆ.

Rhysodes exaratus Serv.

Clinidium sculptile Newm.

CUCUJIDÆ.

Silvanus surinamensis Linn.
 bidentatus Fab.
 planatus Germ.
 imbellis Lec.
 advena Watl.
Nausibius clavicornis Gyg.
 dentatus Marsh.
Catogenus rufus Fab.
Pediacus depressus Hbst.
Cucujus clavipes Fab.

Læmophlæus biguttatus Say.
 fasciatus Mels.
 convexus Lec.
 adustus Lec.
 testaceus Fab.
 rotundicollis Casey.
Dendrophagus cygnæi Mann.
Brontes dubius Fab.
 debilis Lec.
Telephanus velox Hald.

CRYPTOPHAGIDÆ.

<i>Telmatophilus americanus</i> Lec.	<i>Cryptophagus fungicola</i> Zimm.
<i>Loberus impressus</i> Lec.	two species not determined.
<i>Tomarus pulchellus</i> Lec.	<i>Cænoscelis ferruginea</i> Sahlb.
<i>Antherophagus ochraceus</i> Mels.	<i>Atomaria ochracea</i> Zimm.
<i>Henoticus serratus</i> Gyll.	<i>ephippiata</i> Zimm.
<i>Cryptophagus croceus</i> Zimm.	<i>humeralis</i> n. s.

MYCETOPHAGIDÆ.

<i>Mycetophagus punctatus</i> Say.	<i>Litargus tetraspilotos</i> Lec.
<i>flexuosus</i> Say.	<i>didesmus</i> Say.
<i>pluripunctatus</i> Lec.	<i>nebulosus</i> Lec.
<i>obsoletus</i> Mels.	<i>Typhæa fumata</i> Linn.
<i>Triphyllus humeralis</i> Kirby.	<i>Diplocælus brunneus</i> Lec.
<i>Litargus sexpunctatus</i> Say.	

DERMESTIDÆ.

<i>Byturus unicolor</i> Say.	<i>Trogoderma ornatum</i> Say.
<i>Dermestes caninus</i> Germ.	<i>Anthrenus verbasci</i> Linn.
<i>var. rattus</i> Lec.	<i>varius</i> Fab.
<i>pulcher</i> Lec.	<i>museorum</i> Linn.
<i>lardarius</i> Linn.	<i>castaneæ</i> Mels.
<i>vulpinus</i> Fab.	<i>Cryptorhopalum triste</i> Lec.
<i>Attagenus piceus</i> Oliv.	<i>Orphilus niger</i> Rossi.
<i>pellio</i> Linn.	<i>glabratus</i> Fab.
<i>Deartlirus longulus</i> Lec.	

HISTERIDÆ.

<i>Hololepta lucida</i> Lec.	<i>Hister</i> * <i>basalis</i> Lec.
<i>fossularis</i> Say.	<i>Epierus pulicarius</i> Er.
<i>Hister planipes</i> Lec.	<i>Tribalus americanus</i> Lec.
<i>harrisii</i> Kirby.	<i>Hetærius brunnipennis</i> Rand.
<i>merdarius</i> Hoffm.	<i>Onthophilus alternatus</i> Say.
<i>interruptus</i> Beauv.	<i>var. nodatus</i> Lec.
<i>marginicollis</i> Lec.	<i>Dendrophilus punctulatus</i> Say.
<i>cognatus</i> Lec.	<i>Paromalus æqualis</i> Say.
<i>foedatus</i> Lec.	<i>estriatus</i> Lec.
<i>abbreviatus</i> Fab.	<i>conjunctus</i> Say.
<i>civilis</i> Lec.	<i>bistriatus</i> Er.
<i>depurator</i> Say.	<i>seminulum</i> Er.
<i>furtivus</i> Lec.	<i>Carcinops</i> 14- <i>striatus</i> Steph.
<i>servus</i> Er.	<i>Saprinus rotundatus</i> Kug.
<i>bimaculatus</i> Linn.	<i>assimilis</i> Payk.
<i>sedecimstriatus</i> Say.	<i>fraternus</i> Say.
<i>americanus</i> Payk.	<i>fitchii</i> Mars.
<i>subrotundus</i> Say.	<i>Plegaderus transversus</i> Say.
<i>vernus</i> Say.	<i>Teretrius americanus</i> Lec.
<i>carolinus</i> Payk.	<i>Bacanius tantillus</i> Lec.
<i>lecontei</i> Mars.	<i>Acritus exiguus</i> Er.
<i>aurelianus</i> Horn.	<i>Aeletes politus</i> Lec.
<i>parallelus</i> Say.	<i>simplex</i> Say.
<i>coarctatus</i> Lec.	

NITIDULIDÆ.

- Brachypterus urticæ* *Fab.*
Cercus abdominalis *Er.*
 pennatus *Murr.*
Carpophilus hemipterus *Linn.*
 mutilatus *Er.*
 dimidiatus *Fab.*
 niger *Say.*
 marginatus *Er.*
 corticinus *Er.*
 brachypterus *Say.*
Colastus morio *Er.*
 semitectus *Say.*
 unicolor *Say.*
 truncatus *Rand.*
Conotelus obscurus *Er.*
Epuræa helvola *Er.*
 rufa *Say.*
 erichsonii *Reit.*
 rufida *Mels.*
 avara *Rand.*
 truncatella *Mann.*
 labilis *Er.*
Nitidula bipunctata *Linn.*
 rufipes *Linn.*
 ziczac *Say.*
Stelidota geminata *Say.*
- Stelidota octomaculata* *Say.*
Prometopia 6-maculata *Say.*
Phenolia grossa *Fab.*
Omosita colon *Linn.*
Soronia undulata *Say.*
 substriata *Ham.*
Perthalyera murrayi *Horn.*
Pocadius helvolus *Er.*
Meligethes mutatus *Harold.*
Oxyenemus histrina *Lec.*
Amphicrossus ciliatus *Oliv.*
Pallodes pallidus *Beauv.*
 silaceus *Er.*
Cychramus adustus *Er.*
Cryptarcha ampla *Er.*
 concinna *Mels.*
Ips obtusus *Say.*
 quadriguttatus *Fab.* var.
 fasciatus *Oliv.* and variations.
 sanguinolentus *Oliv.*
 confluentus *Say.*
Rhizophagus cylindricus *Lec.*
 bipunctatus *Say.*
 remotus *Lec.*
 minutus *Mann.*

LATRIDIDÆ.

- Stephostethus liratus* *Lec.*
Enicmus minutus *Linn.*
Latridius opaculus *Lec.*
 filiformis *Gyll.*
Corticaria elongata *Gyll.*
- Corticaria cavicolis* *Mann.*
Melanophthalma distinguenda *Commol.*
 pumila *Mels.*
 picta *Lec.*
 several species not collected.

TROGOSITIDÆ.

- Nemosoma cylindricum* *Lec.*
Alindria cylindrica *Serv.*
Tenebroides mauritanicus *Linn.*
 corticalis *Mels.*
 var. *dubius* *Mels.*
 nanus *Mels.*
- Tenebroides americanus* *Kirby.*
 castaneus *Mels.*
 bimaculatus *Mels.*
 * *Ostoma ferrugineum* *Linn.*
Grynocharis 4-lineata *Mels.*
Thymalus fulgidus *Er.*

MONOTOMIDÆ.

- Monotoma americana* *Aube.*
 longicollis *Gyll.*
Europs pallipennis *Lec.*
- Bactridium ephippigerum* *Guer.*
 striolatum *Reit.*
 cavicolle *Horn.*

DERODONTIDÆ.

- Derodontus maculatus* *Mels.*

BYRRHIDÆ.

Nosodendron unicolor *Say*.
 * Byrrhus geminatus *Say*.

* Byrrhus murinus *Fab*.
 * Limnichus punctatus *Lec*.

PARNIDÆ.

Not collected exhaustively.

* Psephenus lecontei *Lec*.
 Dryops lithophilus *Germ*.
 fastigiatus *Say*.
 Elmis divergens *Lec*.
 quadrinotatus *Say*.

Stenelmis crenatus *Say*.
 vittipennis *Zimm*.
 Macronychus glabratus *Say*.
 Ancyronyx variegatus *Germ*.

HETEROCERIDÆ.

Heterocerus ventralis *Mels*.
 undatus *Mels*.
 var. mollinus *Kies*.
 brunneus *Mels*.

Heterocerus schwarzi *Horn*.
 collaris *Kies*.
 pusillus *Say*.

DASCYLLIDÆ.

Eurypogon niger *Mels*.
 Anchytarsus bicolor *Mels*.
 Ptilodactyla serricollis *Say*.
 Eucinetus testaceus *Lec*.
 morio *Lec*.
 Ectropia nervosa *Mels*.
 Prionocyphon discoideus *Say*.
 limbatus *Lec*.

Helodes pulchella *Guer*.
 thoracica *Guer*.
 Scirtes orbiculatus *Fab*.
 Cyphon ruficollis *Say*.
 obscurus *Guer*.
 collaris *Guer*.
 variabilis *Thumb*.
 n. s.

RHIPICERIDÆ.

Zenoa picea *Beaur*.

Sandalus petrophya *Knoch*.

ELATERIDÆ.

Tharops ruficornis *Say*.
 Deltometopus amœnicornis *Say*.
 rufipes *Mels*.
 Dromæolus harringtoni *Horn*.
 cylindricollis *Say*.
 striatus *Lec*.
 Fornax badius *Mels*.
 horni *Bonv*.
 calceatus *Say*.
 orchesides *Newm*.
 bicolor *Mels*.
 Microrhagus pectinatus *Lec*.
 triangularis *Say*.
 Entomophthalmus rufiolus *Lec*.
 Nematodes atropos *Say*.
 penetrans *Lec*.
 ‡ Eucnemide sp. or n. s.

Phlegon heterocerus *Say*.
 Cerophytum pulsator *Hald*.
 Perothops mucida *Gyll*.
 Adelocera impressicollis *Say*.
 marmorata *Fab*.
 discoidea *Web*.
 avita *Say*.
 obtecta *Say*.
 Alaus oculatus *Linn*.
 Cardiophorus cardisce *Say*.
 convexus *Say*.
 gagates *Er*.
 convexus *Lec*.
 Horistonotus curiatus *Say*.
 Cryptohypnus abbreviatus *Say*.
 Hypnoidus striatulus *Lec*.
 obliquatus *Say*.

- Oedostethus femoralis* *Lec.*
Monocrepidius lividus *DeG.*
 vespertinus *Fab.*
 auritus *Herbst.*
 bellus *Say.*
Dicrepidius palmatus *Cand.*
Elater hepaticus *Mels.*
 manipularis *Cand.*
 mixtus *Herbst.*
 linteus *Say.*
 discoideus *Fab.*
 vitiosus *Lec.*
 sayi *Lec.*
 impolitus *Mels.*
 socer *Lec.*
 rubricollis *Herbst.*
 semicinctus *Rand.*
 militaris *Harris.*
 luctuosus *Lec.*
 nigricans *Germ.*
 rubricus *Say.*
 collaris *Say.*
 xanthomus *Germ.* [Germ.
 apicatus var. *phœnicopterus*
 obliquus *Say.*
 var. *areolatus* *Say.*
 pusio *Germ.*
 n. s.
Drasterius elegans *Fab.*
Megapenthes limbalis *Herbst.*
Ludius attenuatus *Say.*
 abruptus *Say.*
Agriotes mancus *Say.*
 insanus *Cand.*
 pubescens *Mels.*
 oblongicollis *Mels.*
Dolopius lateralis *Esch.*
Betarmon bigeminatus *Rand.*
Glyphonyx recticollis *Say.*
 testaceus *Mels.*
Melanotus corticinus *Say.*
 decumanus *Er.*
 angustatus *Er.*
 trapezoideus *Lec.*
 castanipes *Lec.*
 fissilis *Say.*
 communis *Gyll.*
 exuberans *Lec.*
Melanotus parumpunctatus *Mels.*
 verberans *Lec.*
 pertinax *Say.*
 americanus *Herbst.*
 gradatus *Lec.*
 sagittarius *Lec.*
Limonium auripilus *Say.*
 aurifer *Lec.*
 griseus *Beauv.*
 interstitialis *Mels.*
 plebeius *Say.*
 confusus *Lec.*
 quercinus *Say.*
 basillaris *Say.*
 agonus *Say.*
 ornatipennis *Lec.*
 definitus *Zieg.*
 nimbatus *Say.*
Campylus denticornis *Kirby.*
 * *productus* *Rand.*
Athous brightwelli *Kirby.*
 acanthus *Say.*
 var. *maculicollis* *Lec.*
 cucullatus *Say.*
 scapularis *Say.*
 equestris *Lec.*
 * *Leptoschema discalceatum* *Say.*
Oestodes tenuicollis *Rand.*
Sericosomus viridanus *Say.*
 silaceus *Say.*
Corymbites cylindricornis *Herbst.*
 rufipes *Bland.*
 pyrrhos *Herbst.*
 tarsalis *Mels.*
 elongaticollis *Ham.*
 sulcicollis *Say.*
 æthiops *Herbst.*
 hamatus *Say.*
 hieroglyphicus *Say.*
 inflatus *Say.*
 rotundicollis *Say.*
Asaphes indistinctus *Lec.*
 decoloratus *Say.*
 var. *æreus* *Mels.*
 memnonius *Herbst.*
 bilobatus *Say.*
Melanactes piceus *DeG.*
Cebrio bicolor *Fab.*

THROSCIDÆ.

Drapetes geminatus Say.
Aulonothroscus constrictor Say.

Throscus chevrolati Bonv.

BUPRESTIDÆ.

Chalcophora virginiensis Drury.
 fortis Lec.
 campestris Say.
Dicerca divaricata Say.
 pugionata Germ.
 lurida Fab.
 lepida Lec.
 spreti Gory.
 tuberculata Chev.
Pæcilonota cyanipennis Say.
Buprestis rufipes Oliv.
 fasciata Fab.
 striata Fab.
 ultramarina Say.
Cinyra gracilipes Mels.
Melanophila acuminata DeG.
 appendiculata Fab.
 longipes Say.
 fulvoguttata Gory.
Anthaxia viridipennis Harris.
 viridicornis Say.
 quercata Fab.
 * *flavimana* Gory.
Chrysobothris femorata Fab.
 floricola Gory.
 3-nervia Kirby.

Chrysobothris 6-signata Say.
Acmæodera pulchella Herbst.
 culta Web.
Ptosima gibbicollis Say.
Mastogenius subcaneus Lec.
Eupristocerus cogitans Web.
Agrilus otiosus Say.
 arcuatus Say.
 var. *coryli* Horn.
 vittatocollis Rand.
 bilineatus Web.
 granulatus Say.
 acutipennis Mann.
 politus Say.
 fallax Say.
 obsoletoguttatus Gory.
 subcinctus Gory.
 lecontei Saunders.
 egenus Gory.
Taphrocerus gracilis Say.
 Brachys ovata Web.
 tessellata Fab.
 ærosa Mels.
 æruginea Gory.
Pachyscelus lævigatus Say.

LAMPYRIDÆ.

Not collected closely.

Rhyncherus sanguinipennis Say.
Calopteron terminale Say.
 reticulatum Fab.
Celetes basalis Lec.
Cænina dimidiata Fab.
Lopheros fraternus Rand.
Eros thoracicus Rand.
 aurora Herbst.
 sculptilis Say.
 trilineatus Mels.
Plateros modestus Say.
 canaliculatus Say.
Calochromus perfacetus Say.
Lucidota atra Fab.
 var. *tarda* Lec.
 punctata Lec.

Ellychina corusca Linn.
 var. *autumnalis* Mels.
Pyropyga nigricans Say.
 decepiens Harr.
 fenestralis Mels.
Pyractomena lucifera Mels.
 borealis Rand.
Photinus marginellus Lec.
 var. *castus* Lec.
 scintillans Say.
 pyralis Say.
Photuris pennsylvanica DeG.
 ‡ *Phengodes plumosus* Oliv.
Chauliognathus pennsylvanicus DeG.
 marginatus Fab.
Podabrus tricoloratus Say.

Podabrus rugulosus Lec.
basilaris Say.
diadema Fab.
modestus Say.
tomentosus Say.
protensus Lec.
brunnicolis Lec.
cinctipennis Lec.
limbellus Lec.
punctatus Lec.
pattoni Lec.

Silis percomis Say.

Telephorus dentiger Lec.
excavatus Lec.
fraxini Say.
carolinus Fab.

Telephorus lineola Fab.
rectus Mels.
scitulus Say.
longulus Lec.
tuberculatus Lec.
bilineatus Say.

Polemius laticornis Say.
Ditemnus bidentatus Say.
Trypherus latipennis Germ.
Malthinus atripennis Lec.
occipitalis Lec.

Malthodes exilis Mels.
fragilis Lec.
arcifer Lec.
fuliginosus Lec.
 two spec. undetermined.

MALACHIDÆ.

Collops quadrimaculatus Fab.
Anthocomus erichsoni Lec.
flavilabris Say.
Pseudebæus apicalis Say.
bicolor Lec.

Pseudebæus oblitus Lec.
Attalus terminalis Er.
otiosus Say.
scincetus Say.

CLERIDÆ.

Elasmocerus terminatus Say.
Cymatodera bicolor Say.
inornata Say.
undulata Say.
Priocera castanea Newm.
Trichodes apivorus Germ.
Clerus quadrisignatus Say.
4-guttatus Oliv. var. nigripes Say
† lunatus Spin.
thoracicus Oliv.

* *Thanasimus dubius Fab.*
 * *trifasciatus Say.*

Thanoclerus sanguineus Say.
Hydnocera unifasciata Say.

Hydnocera humeralis Say and var.
pallipennis Say.
verticalis Say.
longicollis Zieg.

Phyllobænus dislocatus Say.
Ichneia laticornis Say.
Chariessa pilosa Forst.
var. onusta Say.

Cregya vetusta Spin.
oculata Say.

Orthopleura damicornis Fab.
Necrobia rufipes Fab.
ruficollis Fab.
violacea Linn.

PTINIDÆ.

Ptinus brunneus Duft.
fur Linn.
quadrimaculatus Mels.
Eucrada humeralis Mels.
Oligomerus sericans Mels.
alternans Lec.
Sitodrepa panicea Linn.
Hadrobregmus errans Mels.
carinatus Say.

Hadrobregmus pumilus Lec.
 n. s.
Trichodesma gibbosa Say.
Anobium notatum Say.
Trypophytus sericeus Say.
Petalium bistriatum Say.
Theca profunda Lec.
Eupactus nitidus Lec.
Xyletinus peltatus Harr.

Xyletinus lugubris *Lec.*
Hemiptychus gravis *Lec.*
 nigritulus *Lec.*
 castaneus *Ham.*
Protheca puberula *Lec.*
 hispidula *Lec.*
Dorcatoma setulosum *Lec.*
 pallicorne *Lec.*
 two new species.
Cænocara oculata *Say.*
Ptilinus ruficornis *Say.*

Endecatomus rugosus *Rand.*
Sinoxylon basillare *Say.*
 bidentatum *Horn.*
Bostrychus bicornis *Web.*
 truncaticollis *Lec.*
Dinoderus densus *Lec.*
 punctatus *Say.*
Lyctus striatulus *Mels.*
 opaculus *Lec.*
 planicollis *Lec.*
Trogoxylon parallelopipedum *Mels.*

CUPESTIDÆ.

Cupes concolor *West.*

Cupes * *capitata* *Fab.*

LIMEXILIDÆ.

Lymexylon sericeum *Harr.*

CIOIDÆ.

Cis creberrimus *Mellie.*
 fuscipes *Mellie.*
 three sp. undetermined.
Ennearthron thoracicornis *Zieg.*

Ceracis sallei *Mellie.*
Sphindus americanus *Lec.*
Eurysphindus hirtus *Lec.*

LUCANIDÆ.

Lucanus dama *Thunb.*
Doreus parallelus *Say.*
Platycerus quercus *Web.*
 depressus *Lec.*

Ceruchus piceus *Web.*
Nicagus obscurus *Lec.*
Passalus cornutus *Fab.*

SCARABÆIDÆ.

Canthon lævis *Drury.*
 viridis *Beauv.*
Chœridium histeroides *Web.*
Copris minutus *Drury.*
 anaglypticus *Say.*
 carolina *Linn.*
Phanæus carnifex *Linn.*
Onthophagus hecate *Panz.*
 janus var. *orpheus* *Panz.*
 var. *striatulus* *Beauv.*
 pennsylvanicus *Harold.*
Aphodius fossor *Linn.*
 finetarius *Linn.*
 putridus *Mels.*
 ruricola *Mels.*
 granarius *Linn.*
 vittatus *Say.*
 stercorosus *Mels.*

Aphodius bicolor *Say.*
 inquinatus *Herbst.*
 terminalis *Say.*
 * † *rufipes* *Linn.*
 rubripennis *Horn.*
 femoralis *Say.*
 oblongus *Say.*
Dialytes truncatus *Mels.*
 striatulus *Say.*
 * *ulkei* *Horn.*
Atænius abditus *Hald.*
 gracilis *Mels.*
 cognatus *Lec.*
 * *Psammodius* n. s.
Bolboceras, var. *tumefactus* *Beauv.*
 lazarus *Fab.*
Odontæus cornigerus *Mels.*
Geotrupes splendidus *Fab.*

- Geotrupes semiopacus* *Jekel*
 egeriei *Germ.*
 balyi *Jekel.*
 hornii *Blanch.*
Clæotus aphodioides *Ill.*
 globosus *Say.*
Trox tuberculatus *DeG.*
 erinaceus *Lec.*
 capillaris *Say.*
 unistriatus *Beauv.*
 insularis *Chev.*
 terrestris *Say.*
 æqualis *Say.*
 scaber *Linn.*
 striatus *Mels.*
Hoplia trifasciata *Say.*
 trivialis *Harold.*
 mucorea *Germ.*
 modesta *Hald.*
Dichelonycha elongata *Lec.*
 subvittata *Lec.*
 fuscula *Lec.*
 albicollis *Burm.*
Serica vespertina *Gyll.*
 iricolor *Say.*
 sericea *Ill.*
 trociformis *Burm.*
Macrodactylus subspinosus *Fab.*
 ‡ *Diplotaxis liberta* *Germ.*
 frondicola *Say.*
Lachnosterna gibbosa *Burm.*
 inversa *Horn.*
 micans *Knoch.*
 vehemens *Horn.*
 arcuata *Smith.*
 cephalica *Lec.*
 insperata *Smith.*
 dubia *Smith.*
 fusca *Knoch.*
Lachnosterna * *barda* *Horn.*
 marginalis *Lec.*
 fraterna *Harris.*
 rugosa *Mels.*
 innominata *Smith.*
 balia *Say.*
 villifrons *Lec.*
 nitida *Lec.*
 hirticula *Knoch.*
 illicis *Knoch.*
 crenulata *Froel.*
 tristis *Fab.*
Anomala undulata *Mels.*
 lucicola *Fab.*
 marginata *Fab.*
Strigoderma arboricola *Fab.*
Pelidnotata punctata *Linn.*
Cotalpa lanigera *Linn.*
Polymæchus brevipes *Lec.*
Chalepus trachypygus *Burm.*
Ligyris relictus *Say.*
Aphonus tridentatus *Say.*
Xylorictes satyrus *Fab.*
 ‡ *Dynastes tityus* *Linn.*
Allorhina nitida *Linn.*
Euphoria sepulchralis *Fab.*
 fulgida *Fab.*
 inda *Linn.*
Cremastochilus variolosus *Kirby.*
 canaliculatus *Kirby.*
 harrisii *Kirby.*
Osmoderma eremicola *Knoch.*
 scabra *Beauv.*
Gnorumus maculosus *Knoch.*
Trichius piger *Fab.*
 affinis *Gory.*
 bibens *Fab.*
Valgus canaliculatus *Fab.*
 squamiger *Beauv.*

SPONDYLIDÆ.

Parandra brunnea *Fab.*

CERAMBYCIDÆ.

- Orthosoma brunneum* *Forst.*
Prionus laticollis *Drury.*
 imbricornis *Linn.*
 ‡ *Tragosoma depsarium* *Linn.*
 harrisii *Lec.*
Sphenostethus taslei *Bug.*
Asemum mæstum *Hald.*
Criocephalus agrestis *Kirby.*
Tetropium cinnamopterum *Kirby.*
Smodicum cucujforme *Say.*
Physcenenum brevilineum *Say.*
Rhopalopus sanguinicollis *Horn.*

- Phymatodes variabilis* *Fab.*
 amœnus *Say.*
 dimidiatus *Kirby.*
 varius *Fab.*
Merium proteus *Kirby.*
 ‡ *Callidium antennatum* *Newm.*
 æreum *Newm.*
Dryobius sexfasciatus *Say.*
Gracilia minuta *Fab.*
Stromatium pubescens *Hald.*
Chion cinctus *Drury.*
 var. garganicus *Fab.*
Eburia quadrigeminata *Say.*
Romaleum atomarium *Drury.*
 rufulum *Hald.*
Elaphidion mucronatum *Fab.*
 incertum *Newm.*
 villosum *Fab.*
 parallelum *Lec.*
 cinerascens *Lec.*
Tylonotus bimaculatus *Hald.*
Heterachthes 4-maculatus *Newm.*
Obrium rubrum *Newm.*
 rubidum *Lec.*
Molcehrus bimaculatus *Say.*
Callimoxys sanguinicollis *Oliv.*
Rhopalophora longipes *Say.*
Purpuricenus humeralis *Fab.*
 axillaris *Hald.*
Batyle suturalis *Say.*
Stenosphenus notatus *Oliv.*
Cyllene pictus *Drury.*
 robiniae *Forst.*
Plagionotus speciosus *Say.*
 * *Calloides nobilis* *Say.*
Arhopalus fulminans *Fab.*
Xylotrechus colonus *Fab.*
 sagittarius *Germ.*
 quadrimaculatus *Hald.*
 undulatus *Say.*
 * *nitidus* *Horn.*
Neoclytus scutellaris *Oliv.*
 luscus *Fab.*
 capræa *Say.*
 erythrocephalus *Fab.*
Clytanthus ruricola *Oliv.*
 albofasciatus *Lap.*
Microclytus gazellula *Hald.*
Cyrtophorus verrucosus *Oliv.*
Euderes picipes *Fab.*
- Distenia undata* *Oliv.*
Desmocerus palliatus *Forst.*
Necydalis mellita *Say.*
Encyclops cæruleus *Say.*
Rhagium inquisitor *var.*
 lineatum *Oliv.*
 * *Centrodera decolorata* *Harr.*
 picta *Hald.*
 sublineata *Lec.*
Toxotus schaumii *Lec.*
 trivittatus *Say.*
 vittiger *Rand.*
 cylindricollis *Say.*
 cinnamopterus *Rand.*
Pachyta monticola *Rand.*
 * *Anthophilax malachiticus* *Hald.*
 * *attenuatus* *Hald.*
Acmæops bivittata *Say.*
 directa *Newm.*
Gaurotes cyanipennis *Say.*
 abdominalis *Bland.*
 ‡ *Bellamira scalaris* *Say.*
Strangalia famelica *Newm.*
 acuminata *Oliv.*
 luteicornis *Fab.*
 bicolor *Swed.*
Typocerus zebratus *Fab.*
 velutinus *Oliv.*
 lugubris *Say.*
Leptura emarginata *Fab.*
 subhamata *Rand.*
 var. elegans *Lec.*
 lineola *Say.*
 rubida *Lec.*
 chalybæa *Hald.*
 capitata *Newm.*
 nana *Newm.*
 var. hæmatites *Newm.*
 exigua *Newm.*
 nitens *Forst.*
 cordifera *Oliv.*
 * *nigrella* *Say.*
 canadensis *Kirby.*
 rubrica *Say.*
 vagans *Oliv.*
 circumdاتا *Oliv.*
 proxima *Say.*
 biforis *Newm.*
 octo-notata *Say.*
 vittata *Oliv.*

- Leptura pubera* Say.
ruficollis Say.
 var. *sphaericollis* Say.
vibex Newm.
aurata Newm.
 mutabilis Newm. and var.
Cyrtinus pygmæus Hald.
Psenocerus supernotatus Say.
Monohammus titillator Fab.
 scutellatus Say.
 confusor Kirby.
Dorcaschema wildii Uhler.
 alternatum Say.
 nigrum Say.
Hætomis cinerea Oliv.
Goes tigrina DeG.
 pulchra Hald.
 debilis Lec.
 tessellata Hald.
 pulverulenta Hald.
 oculata Lec.
Plectrodera scalator Fab.
Acanthoderes decipiens Hald.
 quadrigibbus Say.
Leptostylus aculiferus Say.
 parvus Lec.
 perplexus Hald.
 macula Say.
Liopus variegatus Hald.
 alpha Say.
 punctatus Hald.
Dectes spinosus Say.
Lepturges angulatus Lec.
 signatus Lec.
 querci Fitch.
 facetus Say.
Hyperplatys aspersus Say.
 maculatus Hald.
Urographis fasciata DeG.
Ecyrus dasyceus Say.
Eupogonius tomentosus Hald.
 vestitus Say.
 subarmatus Lec.
Oncideres cingulatus Say.
Saperda calcarata Say.
 candida Fab.
 cretata Newm.
 fayi Bland.
 vestita Say.
 discoidea Fab.
 tridentata Oliv.
 lateralis Fab.
 puncticollis Say.
 concolor Lec.
Obera bimaculata Oliv.
 var. *3-punctata* || Fab.
 var. *basalis* Lec.
 tripunctata Swed.
 amabilis Hald.
 ruficollis Fab.
 ‡ *Tetraopes canteriator* Drap.
 tetraophthalmus Forst.

CHRYSEMELIDÆ.

- Donacia palmata* Oliv.
 piscatrix Lec.
 subtilis Kunze.
 æqualis Say.
 emarginata Kirby.
 jucunda Lec.
Orsodacna atra Ahr.
Zeugophora varians Cr.
Syneta ferruginea Germ.
Lema trilineata Oliv.
Anomœa laticlavata Forst.
Coscinoptera dominicana Fab.
Babia quadriguttata Oliv.
Chlamys plicata Fab.
Exema dispar Lac.
Bassareus congestus Fab.
Bassareus formosus Mels.
 var. *sulfuripennis* Mels.
 mammifer Newm.
 var. *sellatus* Suff.
 var. *pretiosus* Mels.
 var. *luteipennis* Mels.
 lituratus Fab.
Cryptocephalus notatus Fab.
 4-maculatus Say.
 quadruplex Newm.
 guttulatus Oliv.
 venustus Fab. and var.
 var. *simplex* Hald.
 gibbicollis Hald.
 mutabilis Mels.
 tinctus Lec.

- Pachybrachys othonus Say.*
 pubescens Oliv.
 viduatus Fab.
 picturatus Germ.
 trinotatus Mels.
 tridens Mels.
 carbonarius Hald.
 luridus Fab.
 atomarius Mels.
 femoratus Oliv.
 infaustus Hald.
 hepaticus Mels.
 dilatatus Suff.
 three spec. undetermined.
Monachus ater Hald.
 saponatus Fab.
Diachus auratus Fab.
 pallidicornis Suff.
Triachus atomus Suff.
Fidia longipes Mels.
Xanthonia 10-notata Say.
 villosula Mels.
Glyptoscelis pubescens Fab.
 barbata Say.
Graphops pubescens Mels.
 curtipennis Mels.
 marcassita Crotch.
Typophorus viridicyaneus Cr.
 canellus Fab.
 var. aterrimus Oliv.
 var. thoracicus Mels.
 var. quadrinotatus Say.
 var. sellatus Horn.
 var. quadriguttatus Lec.
 var. sexnotatus Say.
Chrysochus auratus Fab.
Tymnes tricolor Fab.
 violaceus Horn.
 metasternalis Crotch.
Colaspis brunnea Fab.
Rhabdopterus picipes Oliv.
Nodonota tristis Oliv.
 convexa Say.
 puncticollis Say.
Chrysodina globosa Oliv.
Doryphora clivicollis Kirby.
 10-lineata Say.
Chrysomela suturalis Fab.
 similis Rogers.
 præcelsis Rog.
Chrysomela elegans Oliv.
 scalaris Lec.
 philadelphiae Linn.
 var. spirææ Say.
 bigsbiana Kirby.
Plagioderia viridis Mels.
Gastroidea polygoni Linn.
 cyanea Mels.
Melasoma lapponica Linn.
 scripta Fab.
Phyllodecta vulgatissima Linn.
Trirhabda canadensis Kirby.
Galerucella tuberculata Say.
 cavicollis Lec.
 rufosanguinea Say.
 notulata Fab.
 notata Fab.
 nymphææ Linn.
Diabrotica 12-punctata Fab.
 vittata Fab.
Luperodes varicornis Lec.
 thoracicus Mels.
 meraca Say.
 cyanellus Lec.
Phyllechthrus gentilis Lec.
Galeruca externa Say.
Cerotoma 3-furcata Forst.
 caminea Fab.
Blepharida rhois Forst.
Oedionychis gibbitarsus Say.
 thoracica Fab.
 vians Ill.
 thyamoides Crotch.
 limbalis Mels.
 var. subvittata Horn.
 6-maculata Linn.
 quercata Fab. and var.
Homophæta lustrans Crotch.
Disonycha pennsylvanica Ill.
 var. pallipes Crotch.
 caroliniana Fab.
 glabrata Fab.
 discoidea Fab.
 triangularis Say.
 xanthomelæna Dalm.
Haltica chalybea Illig.
 ignita Ill. and var.
Orthaltica copalina Fab.
Crepidodera rufipes Linn.
 helixines Linn.

Crepidodera atriventris Mels.
Epitrix cucumeris Harr.
Mantura floridana Crotch.
Chætocnema cribrata Lec.
 subcylindrica Lec.
 minuta Mels.
 confinis Crotch.
Systema hudsonias Forst.
 frontalis Fab.
 tæniata Say.
 var. *blanda* Mels.
 marginalis Ill.
Glyptina spuria Lec.
Phyllotreta sinuata Steph.
 vittata Fab.
 bipustulata Fab.
 picta Say.
Luperaltica senilis Lec.
 fuscula Say.

Longitarsus testaceus Mels.
 melanurus Mels.
Dibolia borealis Chev.
Psylliodes punctulata Mels.
Microrhopala porcata Mels.
Odontota dorsalis Thunb.
 rubra Web.
 nervosa Panz.
Stenispis metallica Fab.
Physonota unipunctata Say.
Cassida nigripes Say.
 bivittata Say.
Coptocycla bicolor
 aurichalcea Fab.
 signifera Herbst.
 guttata ‡ Oliv.
 purpurata Bohm.
 clavata Fab.
Chelymormpha argus Licht.

BRUCHIDÆ.

Bruchus pisorum Linn.
 minus Say.
 discoideus Say.

alboscuteallatus Horn.
calvus Horn.
obtectus Say.

TENEBRIONIDÆ.

Phellopsis obcordata Kirby.
Alobates pennsylvanicus DeG.
 barbatus Knoch.
Iphthimus opacus Lec.
Merinus lævis Oliv.
 ‡ *Upis ceramoides* Linn.
Haplandrus femoratus Fab.
 ater Lec.
Scotobates calcaratus Fab.
Xylopinus saperdioides Oliv.
 ænescens Lec.
Tenebrio obscurus Fab.
 molitor Linn.
 castaneus Knoch.
 tenebrioides Beauv.
Opatrinus notus Say.
Blapstinus metallicus Fab.
 mœstus Mels.
Tribolium ferrugineum Fab.
 madens Charp.
Diædus punctatus Lec.
Echocerus maxillosus Fab.
Alphitobius diaperinus Panz.
Uloma impressa Mels.
 imbellis Lec.
 mentalis Horn.

Uloma punctulata Lec.
Eutochia picea Mels.
Anædus brunneus Zieg.
Paratenetus punctatus Sol.
 fuscus Lec.
Diaperis maculata Oliv.
Arrhenoplita viridipennis Fab.
 bicornis Oliv.
Platydemia excavatum Say.
 ruficorne Sturm.
 flavipes Fab.
 ellipticum Fab.
 americanum Lap.
 subcostatum Lapl.
Alphitophagus bifasciatus Say.
Hypophlæus parallelus Mels.
 thoracicus Mels.
Pentaphyllus pallidus Lec.
Boletotherus bifurcus Fab.
Boletophagus corticola Say.
 depressus Rand.
Helops micans Fab.
 americanus Beauv.
 æreus Germ.
Meracantha contracta Beauv.
Strongylium tenuicolle Say.

CISTELIDÆ.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <i>Allecula punctulata</i> Mels. | <i>Isomira quadristriata</i> Coup. |
| <i>atra</i> Say. | <i>ruficollis</i> Ham. |
| <i>nigrans</i> Mels. | <i>Mycetochares rufipes</i> Lec. |
| <i>Hymenorus pilosus</i> Mels. | <i>laticollis</i> Lec. |
| <i>obscurus</i> Say. | <i>haldemani</i> Lec. |
| <i>niger</i> Mels. | <i>foveatus</i> Lec. |
| <i>communis</i> Lec. | <i>tenuis</i> Lec. |
| <i>rufipes</i> Lec. | <i>lugubris</i> Lec. |
| <i>humeralis</i> Lec. | <i>binotatus</i> Say. |
| <i>Cistela brevis</i> Say. | <i>Chromatia amœna</i> Say and var. |
| * <i>marginata</i> Zieg. | <i>Capnochroa fuliginosa</i> Mels. |
| <i>sericea</i> Say. | <i>Androchirus fuscipes</i> Mels. |

LAGRIDÆ.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>Arthromacra ænea</i> Say. | <i>Statira gagatina</i> Mels. |
| var. (golden colored) | |

MELANDRYIDÆ.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <i>Tetratoma truncorum</i> Lec. | <i>Spilotus 4-pustulosus</i> Mels. |
| <i>tessellata</i> Mels. | * <i>Carebara longula</i> Lec. |
| <i>Penthe obliquata</i> Fab. | <i>Mystaxis simulator</i> Newm. |
| <i>pimelia</i> Fab. | * <i>Enchodes sericea</i> Hald. |
| <i>Synchroa punctata</i> Newm. | <i>Serropalpus barbatus</i> Schall. |
| <i>Eustrophus confinis</i> Lec. | <i>Hypulus lituratus</i> Lec. |
| <i>bicolor</i> Say. | <i>vaudoueri</i> Muls. |
| <i>tomentosus</i> Say. | <i>Symphora flavicollis</i> Hald. |
| <i>Holostrophus bifasciatus</i> Say. | <i>rugosa</i> Hald. |
| <i>Hallomenus scapularis</i> Mels. | <i>Scraptia sericea</i> Mels. |
| <i>Orchesia castanea</i> Mels. | <i>Canifa plagiata</i> Mels. |
| <i>Melandrya striata</i> Say. | <i>pusilla</i> Hald. |
| <i>Emmesa labiata</i> Say. | <i>pallipes</i> Mels. |
| * <i>Zilora hispida</i> Lec. | <i>Nothus varians</i> Lec. |

PYTHIDÆ.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Lecontia discicollis</i> Lec. | <i>Pytho planus</i> Oliv. |
| <i>Boros unicolor</i> Say. | <i>Salpingus virescens</i> Lec. |
| * <i>Pytho depressus</i> Linn. | * <i>Rhinosimus viridiæneus</i> Rand. |

OEDEMERIDÆ.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>Microtonus sericans</i> Lec. | <i>Asclera ruficollis</i> Say. |
| <i>Nacerdes melanura</i> Linn. | <i>puncticollis</i> Say. |

CEPHALOIDÆ.

- Cephaloon lepturides* Newm.

MORDELLIDÆ.

Pentaria trifasciata Mels.
Anaspis nigra Hald.
 flavipennis Hald.
 rufa Say.
Tomoxia bidentata Say.
 lineella Say.
 inclusa Lec.
 hilaris Say.
Mordella melæna Fab.
 octopunctata Fab.
 marginata Mels.
 serval Say.
 oculata Say.
 triloba Say.
 undulata Mels.
 discoidea Mels.
Mordelista lutea Mels.
 trifasciata Say.

Mordelista lepidula Lec.
 ornata Mels.
 scapularis Say.
 comata Lec.
 aspersa Mels.
 tosta Lec.
 ustulata Lec.
 nigricans Mels.
 guttulata Helm.
 pustulata Mels.
 ambusta Lec.
 unicolor Lec.
 marginalis Say.
 pubescens Fab.
 liturata Mels.
 fuscata Mels.
 pityptera Lec.
 attenuata Say.

ANTHICIDÆ.

Eurygenius murinus Hald.
 wildii Lec.
Corphyra canaliculata Lec.
 terminalis Say.
 labiata Say.
 lugubris Say.
 collaris Say.
Xpophylus basalis Lec.
 nebulosus Lec.
 fasciatus Mels.
 subfasciatus Lec.
 piceus Lec.
Macratia confusa Lec.
 murina Fab.
Notoxus bicolor Say.

Notoxus bifasciatus Lec.
 monodon Fab.
 anchora Hentz.
Tomoderus constrictus Say.
Anthicus obscurus Laf.
 cinctus Say.
 rejectus Lec.
 floralis Linn.
 formicarius Goeze.
 basilaris Say.
 vicinus Laf.
 confusus Lec.
 cervinus Laf.
 pubescens Lec.

PYROCHROIDÆ.

Pyrochroa flabellata Fab.
 femoralis Lec.
Dendroides bicolor Newm.

Dendroides canadensis Latr.
 concolor Newm.

MELOIDÆ.

Meloe angusticollis Say.
 americanus Leach.
Nemognatha nemorensis Hentz.
Macrobasis unicolor Kirby.
Epicauta trichrus Pallas.

Epicauta vittata Fab.
 lemnistica Fab.
 cinerea Forst.
 pennsylvanica DeG.
Pomphopœa ænea Say.

RHIPIPHORIDÆ.

Myodites fasciatus Say.

RHYNCHITIDÆ.

Auletes ater Lec.

Rhynchites bicolor Fab.

Eugnamptus angustatus Hbst.
collaris Lec.

Pterocolus ovatus Fab.

ATTELABIDÆ.

Attelabus analis Ill.

Attelabus rhois Bohm.

bipustulatus Fab.

OTIORHYNCHIDÆ.

Anametis granulatus Say.
grisea Horn.

Tanycemus confertus Gyll.

Phyxelis rigidus Say.

Pandeletejus hilaris Hbst.

Otiorhynchus sulcatus Fab.
ovatus Linn.

Aphrastus tæniatus Gyll.

Polydrosus dorsalis Horn.

Cercopeus chrysorrhæus Say.

Scythropus elegans Coup.

CURCULIONIDÆ.

Sitones flavescens Marsh.
hispidulus Germ.

Smicronyx maculatus Dietz.
corniculatus Fab.
squamulatus Lec.

Lepidophorus setiger (infra).

Ithycerus noveboracensis Forst.

Endalus ovalis Lec.

Apion decoloratum Smith.
herculanum Smith.
nigrum Hbst.

Tanysphyrus lemnæ Fab.

five spec. undetermined.

Bagous n. s.

Phytonomus punctatus Fab.

Otidocephalus myrmex Hbst.

Listronotus squamiger Say.

scrobicollis Bohm.

inæqualipennis Bohm.

chevrolatii Horn.

caudatus Say.

lævicollis Horn.

appendiculatus Bohm.

** perforatus Horn.*

frontalis Lec.

Magdalis barbata Say.

Macrops solutus Bohm.

olyra Hbst.

sparsus Say.

pandura Say.

humilis Gyll.

armicollis Say ♀.

pallida Say ♂.

n. s.

Pissodes strobi Peck.

Tachypterus quadrigibbus Say.

Hylobius pales Hbst.

Anthonomus profundus Lec.

Lixus terminalis Lec.

nebulosus Lec.

concavus Say.

sycophanta Walsh.

musculus Say.

suturalis Lec.

Dorytomus mucidus Say.

flavicornis Bohm.

brevicollis Lec.

corvulus Lec.

Erycus puncticollis Lec.

signatus Say.

Pachyphanes amœnus Say.

var. pallidus Dietz.

Smicronyx morio Dietz.

musculus Say.

sculpticollis Dietz.

scutellatus Gyll.

- Anthonomopsis mixtus Lec.*
Pseudanthonomus cratægi Walsh.
 incipiens Dietz.
Elleschus scanicus Payk.
 ephippiatus Say.
Orchestes ephippiatus Say.
 niger Horn.
 armatus Dietz.
 pallicornis Say.
Acalyptus carpini Herbst.
Prionomerus calceatus Say.
Piazorhinus scutellaris Say.
 pictus Lec.
Thysanocnemis fraxini Lec.
 helvulus Lec.
Gymnetron tetrum Fab.
Miarus hispidulus Lec.
Læmosaccus plagiatus Fab.
Conotrachelus juglandis Lec.
 nenuphar Hbst.
 retentus Say.
 seniculus Lec.
 elegans Say.
 cratægi Walsh.
 postiacus Bohm.
 geminatus Lec.
 cribricollis Say.
 anaglypticus Say.
Rhyssomatus palmacollis Say.
 lineaticollis Say.
 æqualis Horn.
 * *Microhyus setiger Lec.*
Acalles sordidus Lec.
 ? curtus Ham.
Tyloderma foveolatum Say.
 fragrariæ Riley.
 æreum Say.
Cryptorhynchus parochus Hbst.
 bisignatus Say.
 minutissimus Lec.
 fallax Lec.
 ferratus Say.
Piazurus oculatus Say.
- Piazurus subfasciatus Lec.*
Copturus quercus Say.
 binotatus Lec.
 ‡ minutus Lec.
Acoptus suturalis Lec.
Craponius inæqualis Say.
Cæliodes nebulosus Lec.
 flavicaudis Bohm.
 acephalus Say.
Acallodes ventricosus Lec.
Ceutorhynchus rapæ Gyll.
 sulcipennis Lec.
 n. s.
 septentrionalis Gyll.
Pelenomus sulcicollis Fab.
 squamosus Lec.
Rhinoncus pyrrhopus Bohm.
Baris umbilicata Lec.
 interstitialis Say.
 confinis Lec.
Plesiobaris T. signum Bohm.
Glyptobaris rugicollis Lec.
Ampelogypter ater Lec.
Madarellus undulatus Say.
Pseudobaris nigrina Say.
Trichobaris trinotata Say.
Centrinus picumnus Hbst.
 scutellum-album Say.
Centrinopus helvinus Casey.
Nicentrus lineicollis Bohm.
 decepiens Lec.
Limnobaris calva Lec.
 rectirostris Lec.
Idiostethus tubulatus var.
 strigapunctus Hamilton.
Balaninus obtusus Blanchard.
 uniformis Lec.
 nasicus Say.
 caryæ Horn.
 quercus Horn.
 rectus Say.
 proboscideus Fab.
 confusor Ham.

BRENTHIDÆ.

Eupsalis minuta Drury.

CALANDRIDÆ.

<i>Rhodobænus tredecimpunctatus Ill.</i>	<i>Dryophthorus corticalis</i> Say.
<i>Sphenophorus sculptilis Uhler.</i>	<i>Himatium errans Lec.</i>
<i>melanocephalus Fab.</i>	<i>conicum Lec.</i>
<i>placidus Say.</i>	<i>Cossonus platalea Say.</i>
<i>minimus Hart.</i>	<i>corticola Say.</i>
<i>Calandra oryzæ Linn.</i>	<i>impressifrons Bohm.</i>
<i>granaria Linn.</i>	<i>Stenomimus pallidus Bohm.</i>
<i>remotepunctata Gyll.</i>	<i>Phlæophagus apionides Horn.</i>
<i>Dryophthorus americanus Bedel.</i>	

SCOLYTIDÆ.

<i>Corthylus punctatissimus Zimm.</i>	<i>Tomicus pini Say.</i>
<i>Monarthrum fasciatum Say.</i>	<i>Micracis suturalis Lec.</i>
<i>mali Fitch.</i>	<i>aculeata Lec.</i>
<i>Gnathotrichus materiarius Fitch.</i>	<i>rudis Lec.</i>
<i>Pityophthorus sparsus Lec.</i>	<i>Scolytus quadrispinosus Say.</i>
<i>puberulus Lec.</i>	<i>muticus Say.</i>
<i>Hypothenemus cruditus West.</i>	<i>rugulosus Ratz.</i>
<i>dissimilis Lec.</i>	<i>n. s. (Schwarz)</i>
<i>Xyloterus politus Say.</i>	<i>Chramesus icoriæ Lec.</i>
<i>Xyleborus dispar Fab.</i>	<i>Phlæotribus frontalis Oliv.</i>
<i>celsus Eich.</i>	<i>Hylesinus opaculus Lec.</i>
<i>Xylographus Say.</i>	<i>Cnesinus strigicollis Lec.</i>
<i>pubescens Linn.</i>	<i>Dendroctonus terebrans Oliv.</i>
<i>cælatulus Eich.</i>	<i>Hylastes tenuis Zimm.</i>
<i>Tomicus cacographus Lec.</i>	

ANTHRIBIIDÆ.

<i>Eurymycter fasciatus Oliv.</i>	<i>Cratoparis lunatus Fab.</i>
<i>Allandrus n. s.</i>	<i>Brachytarsus alternatus Say.</i>
<i>Hormiscus saltator Lec.</i>	<i>tomentosus Say.</i>
<i>Eusphyrus walshii Lec.</i>	<i>variegatus Say.</i>

Description of New Species.

Myrmedonia schmitti.—Parallel, black, shining, basal joint of antennæ, legs and triangle on each elytron rufous, pubescence of thorax and elytra very inconspicuous, that of ventral segments coarser. Length .18 mm. Head small, shining black, alutaceous, constricted at base; antennæ brown exteriorly, loosely perfoliate from third joint, first joint nearly three times longer than second and subclavate, second thinner, third more than twice longer and clavate, 4-5 as long as second, and slightly longer than wide, 6-10 transverse and gradually incrassate, eleventh as long as preceding two, and acutely conical. Thorax twice wider than long, sides and base broadly arcuate, and with a very fine continuous margin, base suddenly depressed each side of middle causing a bisinuate and lobed appearance, shining, punctuation fine, reticulo-strigose, no dorsal impressions, except

a slight appearance of a dorsal line. Elytra as wide as thorax, not longer, suture not impressed, punctuation same as that of thorax, but coarser; sides and a basal triangle blackish, a triangle on each elytron pointing at humerus rufous as seen in certain *Aleochara*: base arcuately emarginate to admit the thorax. Abdomen as wide as elytra, sides parallel, deeply margined, first three segments concave, black shining with a few setigerous punctures; underside shining black, ventral segments punctate, but not very finely; middle coxæ widely separated, mesosternum wide and divided into three equal parts by two oblique lines deeply impressed anteriorly, but evanescent posteriorly (sub-trilobed), separated from the metasternum by an accessory piece.

Characterized from four examples without apparent sexual distinction. Occurs not infrequently near St. Vincent, where it is taken always with ants (*Formica subsericea* Say) by Rev. Jerome Schmitt, who kindly permits its description, and whose name it bears in commemoration of his zeal in micro-entomology.

Homalium flavidum.—Rufo-testaceous throughout, shining, head smooth, bipunctate between the antennæ, which are gradually incrassate from the second joint, and with the sixth and outer ones transverse. Thorax quadrate, the sides slightly narrowed from middle to apex, hind angles rectangular, disc with two longitudinal impressions not reaching apex, separated by a fine groove reaching apex, where it is slightly dilated giving the appearance of a small impression at apex more or less visible, sides impressed at middle. Elytra a little wider than thorax, slightly wider from base, outer angles strongly obtuse, finely closely punctured in approximate rows producing a longitudinal substriolate appearance. Abdomen parallel, and of the same width as the elytra, alutaceous.

Several examples occurred near St. Vincent.

Atomaria humeralis.—Elongate, depressed, plumbeous-brown, legs paler, humerus and obsolete spot near elytral apex ferruginous. Length .09 inch. Head smooth, vertex with a deep puncture. Antennæ approximate, eighth joint smaller than the ninth forming the base of the club. Thorax quadrate, convex transversely and longitudinally, finely punctulate and pubescent, margined at base. Elytra slightly widened behind, a little wider at base than thorax and three times longer, depressed, circularly impressed behind the scutellum, coarsely closely punctate, pubescence fine, short, cinereous.

Two examples taken in the evening about a wood pile; resembles but little ochracea or ehippiata; the elytra are of a similar form to those of *Xylophilus tuberculifer*, but with coarser punctures.

Lepidophorus setiger.—Piceous, antennæ and feet ferruginous, surface with small round scales, elytra with rows of setæ. Length .12-.14 inch. Head densely scaly, beak dilated towards tip, a little flattened above, densely scaly. Antennæ inserted near the tip, scape nearly as long as the outer part, extending behind the eye, which is round and very small. Thorax a little wider than long, convex, slightly narrowed anteriorly, not constricted at apex, except at sides, densely rather coarsely punctured, each puncture with a small round scale very fugitive, trivittate with fugitive whitish scales, surface piceous; scutellum not

visible. Elytra one-half wider than thorax, not depressed, subinflated, finely striate, with close, minute punctures in the bottom, intervals wide, flat, seemingly impunctate, covered with small brownish scales very inconspicuously, and each with a row of stout yellow setæ extending from base to apex, surface mottled with fugitive pale scales; color, when divested of scales, rufo-piceous to piceous; underside less densely scaly, piceous except feet and last three ventral segments ferruginous. In the ♂ the posterior part of the metasternum, first and second ventral segments are jointly concave, the third and fourth segments together are one-half longer than either of the preceding and equal to the fifth.

The vittæ of the thorax and mottling of the elytra are only seen in well preserved specimens; this is likewise the case in *lineaticollis*, which, apart from size, differs in having a longer beak, a different form of thorax, larger scales, and the elytral setæ only visible on the declivity.

Occurs near St. Vincent, taken by P. Jerome Schmitt. Virginia (Dietz).

NOTES.

CICINDELA.

C. unipunctata is rare, on paths through woody, mountainous places; *patruela* not common, on old roads and paths through hilly woodlands; *12-guttata* not rare, along creeks; *purpurea* abundant in early Spring and in Autumn, hibernates; *punctulata* common, attracted by lights.

CARABIDÆ.

Cychnus.—All the species hibernate; *canadensis* rare, mostly taken from September to November; *elevatus* rare, Jeannette; *viduus* not uncommon here, more common near the mountains; *ridingsii*, only one example here, several at Jeannette; *andrewsi*, not rare, mostly from August to December.

Nomaretus imperfectus.—One example on mountain near St. Vincent's, by Schmitt.

Carabus.—All the species hibernate; *serratus*, not uncommon under stones in hilly woods; *limbatus*, more common in same places; *vinctus*, alluvial places under rubbish; *sylvosus*, one example; several at Jeannette.

Calosoma externum.—Not common; *frigidum*, two examples here; several near St. Vincent's; *scrutator* and *wilcoxi* come abundantly at night to electric lights in May; *calidum* less frequently.

Elaphrus cicatricosus.—Not common, grassy swamps, June.

Notiophilus.—The species are not rare, under stones and rubbish, June to November.

Pasimachus depressus.—Only three examples, May and June.

Dyschirius nigriceps, *globulosus* and *sphaericollis* occur occasionally; *hæmorrhoidalis*, abundant along streams; *hispidus*, abundant when found, not common, damp alluvial places.

Clivina impressifrons.—Not uncommon along streams, likewise *rufa* and *americana*; *bipustulata*, rare along streams.

Schizogenius lineolatus.—Not rare, banks of streams; *amphibius*, less common, under stones in streams.

Ardistomis viridis.—Only a few examples were seen, wet places.

Panagæus fasciatus.—Not uncommon in early Spring and in Autumn under stones on hills, frequently hibernates in ants' nests.

Bembidium punctatostriatum and *inæquale* common on muddy shores; *nitidulum* || and *americanum* not rare; *chalceum*, only three examples; *antiquum* less rare; *nigrum*, *simplex* and *guexii*, abundant when found, but in few localities, mostly along rocky streams; *ustulatum*, two examples; this and all the preceding occur along the shores of creeks; *picipes*, abundant in the beds of hill rivulets; *postremum*, common on sandy shore of river, June and July; *dentellum*, abundant in alluvial places in grass and rubbish; *postfasciatum*, not common, gregarious, on mud flats along streams; *patrule*, common; *variegatum* and *versicolor* less common, and all along streams; *sulcatum*, not common, in grass about ponds and swamps; *affine* and *assimile*, abundant in grassy swamps and alluvium; *quadrimaculatum*, all situations; *pedicellatum*, not common, wet grassy places; *lævigatum*, sandy beaches, June and July.

Tachys proximus, *scitulus* and *coruscus*, humid places; *lævis*, not rare; *nanus* and *flavicans* under bark; *virax*, *capax*, *xanthopus*, *incurvus*, *nebulosus* and an indeterminate, occur along the shores of streams and in nearly all humid places.

Pericompsus ephippiatus.—Common on mud flats.

Patrobus longicornis.—All wet places.

Myas coracinus.—Not uncommon on hills in woods; *cyanescens*, two examples; more frequent near the mountains.

Pterostichus adoxus Say.—Common, breeds in decaying logs; *rostratus*, same habits, only four examples, more common towards the mountains; *vinctus*, not common, found in colonies, woody hills; *unicolor*, only one example on a high ridge; *apalachius*, hillside rivulets, July to October; *honestus* breeds in decaying wood; *obscurus*, not common, under stones on hills; *lachrimosus*, not common, breeds in rotting wood; *coracinus* more common, moist woodland hills; *stygius*, everywhere; *relictus*, local, slaty, moist ravines and hills; *mæstus*, not rare, breeds in rotting logs; *sculptus*, two examples under stones, common along the mountains; *hamiltoni*, under stones on hills; *sayi*, rank herbage on alluvial places; *lucublandus*, everywhere; *caudicalis*, *luctuosus*, under rubbish in damp places; *corvinus*, breeds in swamps; *tartaricus*, two examples at lights; *purpuratus*, abundant where found, rich hills, September and April; *mutus*, under stones in woods and fields; *erythropus*, not rare, various places; *patruelis*, *femoralis*, not common, in primitive swamps.

Evarthrus sigillatus, *sodalis*, under rubbish and stones, not rare.

Avara avida, *exarata*, in same places; *fulvipes* local, abundant when found, September; *angustata*, rare, under rubbish; *impuncticolis*, everywhere; *bassillaris*, two examples; *cupreolata*, not rare, grassy places; *fallax*, not rare in localities; *obesa*, not common, under stones; *rubrica*, three examples; *musculus*, not common.

Diplochila major.—Two examples at light.

Dicælus dilatatus var. *dejeani*, not rare; *purpuratus*, *sculptilis*, *ovalis* and *elongatus* are not uncommon under stones; *ambiguus*, one example; also at Jeannette; *teter*, common under stones; *politus*, abundant under stones and bark.

Badister notatus.—Three examples; *pulchellus*, two examples at lights.

Calathus impunctatus.—Three examples; common near the mountains.

Platynus caudatus.—One example, Jeannette; *hypolithus*, *angustatus*, about streams under stones, etc.; *decens*, not rare, wet places; *sinuatus*, near streams about trees; *reflexus*, hillside rivulets; *parmarginatus*, local, in the bed of a dry spring run; *anchomoides*, under alluvial rubbish and grass; *obscurus*, rare, Jeannette; *atratus*, about wet places; *melanarius*, alluvial places; *cupripennis*, everywhere, but not abundant; *excavatus*, not rare, on grassy places near streams; *ferreus*, not rare, all localities; *nutans*, two examples; *octopunctatus*, everywhere, but not abundant; *placidus*, gregarious, grassy places about fences, etc.; *bogemanni*, in houses, about lumber and on the streets; *quadripunctatus*, not common, wet places; *seruginosus*, not rare, grassy banks of streams; *crenistriatus*, not abundant, under stones; *punctiformis*, every place, under stones, etc.; *retractus*, two examples; *picipennis*, under rubbish, etc., on low ground.

Olisthopus parmatum.—Two examples, in swamp.

Atratus pubescens.—Humid places under rubbish.

Leptotrachelus dorsalis.—Jeannette.

Casnonia pennsylvanica.—Not abundant, everywhere.

Galerita janus.—Gregarious, under stones, etc.

Tetragonoderus fasciatus.—Not common, near water.

Lebia grandis, *atriventris*, common, hibernates; *viridis*, *pumilla*, abundant, on bushes, etc.; *viridipennis*, *lobulata*, less common; *ornata* Say, several varieties, common; *fuscata*, *furcata*, rare, on herbage in valleys; *scapularis*, not rare on herbage on low ground; *bivittata*, not common.

Coptodera ærata.—Rare, about piled wood.

Dromius piceus.—Under bark of standing trees, etc.

Apristus cordicollis.—Two examples.

Blechrus pusio.—Twenty examples taken once.

Metabletus americanus.—About stumps and logs.

Plochionus timidus.—Two examples.

Pinacodera limbata var. *fuscata* and *platicollis*, about standing trees under bark.

Cymindis americana, *pilosa*, not rare, under stones; *neglecta*, not common, about logs, gregarious.

Apenes lucida.—Five examples, under stones, May; *sinuata*, not rare, April to November, under rubbish.

Brachinus americanus.—Three examples; ? *perplexus*, common along streams; ? *alternans*, ? *cordicollis*, of each two examples.

Chlænus erythropus.—One example on high hill; *sericeus*, near water; *laticollis*, *diffinis*, under stones on hills; *platyderus*, two examples; *æstivus*, not rare; *prasinus*, river beach; *leucoscelis*, not common; *nemoralis*, occasional, under stones on hills; *tricolor*, more common, same habitat; *pennsylvanicus* and varieties, everywhere; *impunctifrons*, not abundant, various places; *niger*, rare, near St. Vincent; *tomentosus*, about fences and stone-piles.

Anomoglossus emarginatus.—Common; *pusillus*, grassy places about water.

Brachylobus lithophilus.—Same habitat, less common.

Lachnocrepis parallelus.—Two examples in a swamp.

Oodes amaroides.—Wet places, not common.

Geopinus incrassatus.—Rather scarce, sandy shores.

Cratacanthus dubius.—Not abundant, everywhere.

Agonoderus lineola.—Three examples, sandy beach; *pallipes* and var. *comma*, everywhere; *partiarius*, *pauperculus*, not common.

Gynandropus hylacis.—Under bark of standing trees.

Harpalus dichrous, *vulpeculus*, common, under stones on hills; *autumnalis*, not common; *megacephalus*, *spadiceus*, *fallax*, rare; *herbivagus*, everywhere; *viduus*, not rare, under stones on hills, matures in Autumn; *basilaris*, two examples.

Selenophorus palliatus.—Rare, sandy beaches; *gagatinus*, not rare; *opalinus*, occasional on river beach; *ellipticus* var. *granarius*, not common, under stones on beach, May.

Stenolophus fuliginosus.—Not rare; *plebeius*, wet places in grass; *humidus*, abundant, same habitat; *conjunctus* (red thorax), everywhere; var. with black thorax, in grass about fences; *ochropezus*, everywhere; *alternans*, rare, semi-aquatic, wet sandy places along streams.

Acupalpus carus.—By sweeping in marshes.

Bradycellus rupestris and varieties, everywhere.

Tachycellus kirbyi.—In a swamp soon to be drained; *atrimedius*, humid places; *badiipennis*, less abundant.

Anisodactylus rusticus.—Type form, everywhere; *carbonarius*, common; *interpunctatus*, two examples; *agricola*, *harrisii*, *nigerrimus*, moderately abundant; *nigrita*, three examples; *melanopus*, not common; *discoideus*, *baltimorensis*, alluvial places and near water; *piceus*, three examples; *agilis*, four examples; *terminalis*, *nitidipennis*, everywhere; *cænus*, two examples at light; *lugubris*, *interstitialis*, abundant; *sericeus*, occasionally at light.

HALIPLIDÆ.

The species have not been collected exhaustively; *Haliphus ruficollis* and *Cnemidotus 12-punctatus* are frequent.

DYTISCIDÆ.

The Dytiscidæ have not been exhaustively collected, and many more species will reward the collector who has suitable opportunities. The species tabulated are mostly common, unless otherwise noted.

Cœlambus impressopunctatus and *Deronectes griseostriatus* were taken but once; *Hydroporus* var. *pulcher*, two examples; *vitiosus* and *oblongus* are seemingly rare, the latter also occurs at St. Vincent; *Agabus stagninus*, four examples at once in a swamp; *tænicolatus*, three examples in different swamps; *Colymbetes sculptilis* seems rare.

GYRINIDÆ.

The diagnosis of the species of *Gyrinus* is more or less opinionative, and others may occur here.

HYDROPHILIDÆ.

Other species than those listed await a collector with greater opportunities.

Ochthebius benefossus, *foveicollis*, occurred near St. Vincent; *Tropisternus striolatus*, three examples once; *Philydrus hamiltoni*, not common; *Cymbiodyta blanchardi*, spring runs on hillsides; *Hydrobius globosus*, rare, on stones in

running water; *Creniphilus monticola*, near St. Vincent; *Cercyon unipunctatus*, not rare, under decaying carcasses; *prætextatus*, in rotting fungi; *navicularis*, rare, in drying fungi; *pubescens*, common in dry horse dung; *Cryptorhopleurum minutum*, abundant under decaying vegetation, etc.

LEPTINIDÆ.

Leptinus testaceus.—Twice in old leaves in November; frequent near St. Vincent, where it is taken by Prof. Schmitt, mostly by sifting.

SILPHIDÆ.

Necrophorus americanus.—One example; *pustulatus*, two examples; the other species are common.

Silpha lapponica.—Jeannette; this species seems to be spreading southward; the other species are common.

Pinodytes cryptophagoides.—Taken here once, near St. Vincent frequently by sifting for ants; *hamiltoni*, only three examples of this rare beetle, which is blind, occurred here; a few others were taken near St. Vincent.

Choleva.—All the species are common on carcasses, at putrid sap, etc.

Prionochæta opaca.—At putrid sap, fungi, etc., April.

Ptomophagus parasitus.—April, with large ants under stones; *brachypterus*, St. Vincent, by sifting.

Colenis impunctata.—About decaying vegetable matter.

Liodes globosa, *polita*, not common, in fungi; often in clusters under bark of trees in April; *discolor*, not frequent; *basalis*, not rare, in soft fungus on logs, May; *obsoleta*, not common, under bark, May.

Agathidium oniscoides, *exiguum*, common on green fungus under bark; *politum*, not frequent, in decaying mushrooms, September to October.

SCYDMÆNIDÆ and PSELAPHIDÆ.

By P. JEROME SCHMITT, St. Vincent, College, Pa.

These families have been placed in charge of Prof. Schmitt, and his very valuable collection notes are given in full. All additions of my own are inclosed in [].

Euthiodes cristata Brend.—Obtained by sifting layers of old leaves on the Chestnut Ridge, Cambria County. Specimens in Dr. Brendel's collection.

[*Cephennium corporosum* Lec.—Several examples were taken at various times in April on the underside of boards on damp grassy places.]

Cholerus zimmermanni Schaum.—Rarely found under bark and in the woods of decayed trees, in Spring and Autumn. Ten specimens.

Eumicrus motschulskii Lec.—Sifted from old leaves; sixteen specimens taken.

Eumicrus caseyi Brend.—Found in very rotten wood and under old leaves, usually in small companies; total number of specimens taken, seventy. It differs from *Eumicrus motschulskii* and *vestalis*, and the European *tarsatus* both in general habitus and by its short posterior coxæ.

Eumicrus n. sp.—This is a small species, 1.2 mm. long, resembling a miniature *Cholerus zimmermanni* in appearance, and more or less also in sculpture, but has the long posterior coxæ of *Eumicrus*. A colony of twenty-two specimens was found Dec. 26, 1894, in the black, accumulated, decayed material of a partially hollow, though still living, oak that had been broken down by a recent storm.

Brachycephsis subpunctatus Lec.—Thirteen specimens, found at different times among decaying leaves.

Brachycephsis mariæ Lec.—Taken more abundantly (thirty specimens) with the last, also obtained from Cambria County.

Brachycephsis n. sp. (teste Dr. Brendel)—Very scarce, also taken with the last. The antennal club of this consists of three large joints.

Brachycephsis cribrarius Lec.—Eight specimens collected with the sieve, and two on Dec. 26, 1894, with the above-mentioned *Eumicrus* sp.

[**Scydmaenus fossiger** Lec.—Abundant under stones, etc., March to April.]

Scydmaenus from *capillosulus* to *minimus* were all taken at various times with the sieve, or found in dead wood, or under stones; none at any time in the company of ants. No notes were made of the captures of the different species. For the names I am indebted to the kindness of Dr. Brendel.

Scydmaenus minimus Brend.—Found in very friable, rottenwood in April, usually in small colonies.

Scydmaenus sp. long. .95 mm.—Probably not described, of the form of *ovithorax* Brend. Yellowish red; the second joint of antennæ the largest, the seventh larger than its neighbors, club 3-jointed; frontal margin without impressed lines. One specimen.

Scydmaenus clavipes Say.—Black, slightly larger than *Sc. clavatus*. Head and elytra very shining, and with but few scattered long hairs; the head lacks the usual basal tufts of coarse hair, whereas the thorax is densely, almost completely, covered with long, yellowish brown, bristling hair, giving it a striking, shaggy appearance. Four examples sifted in Cambria County, April.

PSELAPHIDÆ.

Faronus tolulæ Lec.—Very scarce. Altogether but six specimens have been taken on the Chestnut Ridge, by sifting layers of old leaves during Winter.

Rhexius insculptus Lec.—Taken but rarely in dead wood under bark, or under stones, and more abundantly with the sweeping-net in a grassy wood in Spring.

Rhexius schmitti Brend.—A single specimen found under a stone on the Chestnut Ridge in May.

Rhexius canaliculatus Lec.—Occurs abundantly in moss on the Chestnut Ridge, also in North Carolina in Autumn and Spring.

Rhexidius trogasteroides Brend.—Six males and one female have been sifted from deep layers of old leaves on the Chestnut Ridge during Winter.

Trimium parvulum Lec.—A colony of twenty to thirty specimens were, on one occasion, taken in a very rotten oak stump in April, and a single individual last July also in rotten wood.

[**Trimium thoracicum** Brend.—Rare, six examples found in very rotten wood, April 20th.]

Trimium sp.—A single specimen, undescribed, with very widely separated occipital foveæ.

Euplectus crinitus Lec.—Scarce; found under bark of dead trees, April, May.
Euplectus interruptus Lec.—Not very abundant in rotten logs and stumps, in Spring.

Euplectus confuens Lec.—Abundant in Autumn and Spring in rotten wood; varies in the sculpture of the head and the shape of the ventral sexual marks of the male.

Euplectus elongatus Brend.—Rather scarce; found with *confuens*.

Euplectus pertenuis Casey.—A dozen specimens taken with *Trimium parvulum*; others found with *Euplectus confuens* in Spring.

Euplectus leviceps Casey.—Three examples from Cambria County, Pa., April.

Euplectus sp.—Near *confuens*, but smaller, with more slender and graceful antennæ and different ventral, sexual marks in the male; several ♂ and ♀ specimens found in dead wood in Winter; a pair Dec. 26, 1894.

Trimiopectus obsoletus Brend.—Scarce; only three specimens, two of which were obtained Dec. 26, 1894.

Trimiopectus ruficeps Lec.—Four examples from rotten, red oak log, April, 1895.

Trimiopectus arcuatus Lec.—One specimen so named by Dr. Brendel.

Actium sp.—A single specimen, referred to this genus by Dr. Brendel, which was collected in Cambria County.

Eutyphlus similis Lec.—Very abundantly obtained from under old leaves on the Chestnut Ridge in Winter; three to four hundred specimens.

[**Thesium cavifrons** Lec.—Occurs under stones, etc. April.]

Arianops amblyoponica Brend.—Although twenty specimens have been collected in four years this is a very scarce insect, found on the Chestnut Ridge. The first pair ever seen by me walked about among ants, and one of them escaped me in one of their galleries. Since then it has usually been found under stones rather deeply imbedded in the ground, and apparently not in company of ants, though always in their immediate neighborhood. The described type is a ♀. Found from July 20th to October.

Batrisus schaumii Aubé.—From fifteen to twenty specimens have been found in rotten stumps during Spring.

Batrisus riparius Say.—Found with the last and in about equal number.

Batrisus scabriceps Lec.—Taken but once, three ♀ and nine ♂ specimens, Dec. 26, 1894, in the same material from which *Eumicrus* sp. and *Trimeoplectus obsoletus* were obtained.

Batrisus bistriatus Lec.—Abundant, but exclusively taken here in the nests of *Formica subsericea* Say or in the mixed colonies of this ant and *F. subintegra* Em. Does not occur on the Chestnut Ridge.

Batrisus frontalis Lec.—A single pair found under a log on the Chestnut Ridge, May.

Batrisus globosus Lec.—Not rare. Here it occurs in very rotten and friable oak logs or stumps and under bark in April, and not with ants; but on the Chestnut Ridge—during May and the Summer—I have looked for it and found it only in the hills of *Formica exsectoides* Forel.; in Cambria County it has been taken with *Formica subsericea* Say on several occasions.

Batrisus punctifrons Casey.—Has not occurred here, but quite often on the Chestnut Ridge and in Cambria County, as well as in Elk County, under layers of old leaves and sometimes under bark or in logs. It is sometimes, accidentally perhaps, met with in the galleries of *Camponotus pennsylvanicus* DeGeer with *Ptomophagus brachyderus* Lec.

- Batrissus furcatus** Brend.—Found in logs or among the leaves alongside of them; April, May. Scarce, but ten specimens collected in four years.
- Batrissus denticollis** Casey.—This is abundant during Spring and Autumn under leaves and stones in some woods, apparently preferring some localities to others. Numerous specimens.
- Batrissus virginiae** Casey.—This ought, perhaps, not to be included in this list; a single specimen, now destroyed, has so been named for me.
- Batrissus foveicornis** Casey.—Of rare occurrence in rotten wood in Spring.
- Batrissus striatus** Lec. (*cephalotes* Casey)—Very rarely found here in stumps or under old leaves.
- Bryaxis**.—The species of this genus are not often met with here, only from thirty to forty individuals have been obtained in four years, the great majority of which have been sifted from layers of dead leaves in grassy woods, and the others were found under stones. All were taken during Spring, and mounted, but no record was made of them. *B. perforata* was taken with the sweeping net (two specimens) in a meadow on the Chestnut Ridge in May, 1894.
- Bryaxis semirugosa** Brend.—But two specimens have occurred to me; it is very coarsely punctured. [Described by Dr. Brendel in "Entomological News," vol. vi, 183. The locality given by Dr. Brendel is erroneous, and should have been western Alleghanies.]
- Rybaxis conjuncta** Lec.—Single specimens and pairs of this are not seldom obtained with the sieve, or found under stones during Spring, it cannot, however, be said to be abundant.
- Decarthron abnorme** Lec.—A dozen specimens have been collected at different times with the sieve, or found attached to the lower side of stones, Spring.
- Decarthron** n. sp. (teste Dr. Brendel)—One pair found under a stone on the Chestnut Ridge in October, and another pair sifted from among old leaves in Cambria County, in Spring.
- Bythinus carinatus** Brend.—Abundant on the Chestnut Ridge and in Cambria County under leaves; Autumn, Winter and Spring. Have not met it except on the mountains; two hundred and fifty specimens.
- Bythinus** (subgenus *Macharites*) *tychoides* Brend.—One specimen sifted from leaves on the Chestnut Ridge, in May.
- Tychus minor** Lec.—Var.? three ♀ and nine ♂ specimens of this have been collected in Spring and in Autumn from under leaves or under stones. It is hardly LeConte's *minor*. All the males have a conspicuous T-shaped tubercle at the middle of the mesosternum.
- Tychus testaceus** Casey.—Two males and ten females. Found with the last, mesosternum of male simple.
- Ctenistes piceus** and **consobrinus** Lec.—Abundantly taken under stones with *Batrissus denticollis*, but especially so with the sweeping net in grassy woods; twenty-six males and thirty-six females, and forty other specimens not yet separated with regard to sex. The larger individuals I mark *piceus*, the smaller ones *consobrinus*—there does not seem to exist a structural character by which they can be separated as two recognizable-valid species. *Ct. zimmermanni*, from North Carolina, has the palpal appendages distinctly separated from, and articulating with, the globose portion of the palpal joints.
- Ceophyllus monilis** Lec.—Found, not rarely, with colonies of *Lasius aphidicola* Walsh, in Spring, and sometimes in Autumn from August 10th onward.

[*Tmesiphorus costalis* Lec.—Only two examples.]

Tmesiphorus carinatus Say.—One female found under bark in Spring.

[*Cedius zieglerti* Lec.—A few examples once.]

Cedius spinosus Lec.—In very rotten stumps during Spring and Fall. Ten specimens have been found. This may not be LeConte's *spinosus*; its first dorsal segment of the abdomen has short, yet quite distinct carinæ, which are, in some specimens, even almost half as long as the segment. Long. 1.8 mm.—1.9 mm.

Tyrus humeralis Aubé.—Not often found under bark or sifted from leaves.

Adranes cœcus Lec.—Has occurred but once with me in a colony of *Lasius aphidicola* early in April. Five specimens.

STAPHYLINIDÆ.

Falagria cingulata and *F. dissecta* occur in March and April on the underside of stones on grassy slopes. An undescribed species resembling *cingulata* is found about old stumps.

Hoplandria lateralis is abundant in decaying vegetable substances; an undescribed species, received also from Ohio and Kansas, is found under stones along streams feeding on dead animal substances. Length .10–.12 inch. brown, basal half of elytra and abdomen, except segments 5 and 6, yellowish.

Homalota 3-maculata feeds on various fungi; *ambigua*, October and November, in decaying fungi; *Amischa analis* and *Colpodota lividipennis* mostly under bark; *Homalota pedicularis*, October, in dry, old cow droppings; an elongate, very depressed form with sculptured thorax is abundant under bark of *robinæ*; a minute, depressed, elongated species .07 inch. long, with impressed thorax lines under the outside bark of pine and feeds on the dry resin; several species were not collected.

Lomechusa cava occurred once, but frequently at St. Vincent with ants.

Tachyusa cavicollis, *gracillima*, both about swamps.

Myrmedonia schmitti, with ants, St. Vincent, not common; *rudis*, one example.

Aleochara lata and *bimaculata*, common; *brachypterus*, not frequent; *nitida*, common; the larvæ are parasitic in dipterous larvæ living in droppings of cattle, and the beetles develop in their pupariums; two small species undetermined.

Oxypoda sagulata, decaying vegetable matter.

Bolitochara picta, *blanchardi* ("Can. Ent." vol. xxv, p. 276), abundant.

Gyrophæna.—All the species abound in mushrooms.

Dinopsis americana.—Very wet places, common.

Acylophorus.—Both species are common in wet places.

Heterothops fumigatus.—Under rubbish, etc., in damp places.

Quedius fulgidus.—Two varieties, one piceous, the other with rufous elytra; not rare; *peregrinus* is arboreal in habitat; the other species occur under rubbish or the bark of trees, not rare.

Listrophus capitatus.—One example, St. Vincent.

Staphylinus badipes.—Not common; *vulpinus*, rare; *maculosus* and *cinnamopteris*, common; *mysticus* and *comes* occur rarely in fungus; *violaceus*, not rare under bark.

Ocypus ater.—Not common under stones, etc.

Belonuchus formosus.—In mushrooms, etc.

Philonthus politus and *asper*.—Both abundant, occur together, and require care to separate; *furvus*, rare; *lætulus* Say, common in fungi; *hepaticus*, rare; *palliatu*s, rare; *debilis*, common in fungus; *varians*, *thoracicus*, *fusiformis* and *micans* are rare; *lomatus* and *brunneus*, common; *cyanipennis* and *lætulus*, common in fungi; *quediinus*, one example only; *sordidus* not common; *nigritulus* and *microphthalmus*, abundant in wet places; *apicalis*, *viridanus*, of each one example; *confertus*, not rare, near streams.

Actobius cinerascens.—Not rare, near streams; *fraterculus*, rare, wet places; *sobrinus*, abundant in wet places; *parcus*, rare, under bark; *pæderoides*, common about streams; *jocosus*, rare, in wet places.

Xantholinus fulgidus.—Three examples: the other species are common.

Leptacinus longicollis.—Not common, under bark.

Baptolinus longiceps.—Rare under bark here and among the mountains.

Stenus.—Besides the species listed, there are several undetermined.

Euæsthetus americanus.—Swampy places, minute.

Edaphus nitidus.—Not common, St. Vincent.

Stictocranius puncticeps.—Not rare, under leaves.

Cryptobium badium.—Not rare; *bicolor*, common; *pallipes* and *latebricola*, not rare, under bark; *cribratum*, wet places.

Lathrobium grande.—Under rubbish and leaves, etc., on low ground; *punctulatum*, not rare; *angulare*, rare, in swamps; *bicolor*, not rare; *armatum*, common; the other species are not common.

Stillicus.—The species are common, under bark, etc.; *biarmatus* is frequent in early Spring under stones, etc., on grassy hillsides.

Androchara corticina.—Common on the ground under rubbish, sometimes under bark; *Trachysectus confluens* is common under bark.

Pinophilus latipes.—Not abundant, under rubbish in damp places, under bark.

Tachinus memnonius, *flavipennis*, *luridus*, *fimbriatus* and *pallipes*, abundant in decaying fungi and rejectamenta of herbivorous animals; *repandus* is rare, in swamps; *limbatus*, low grounds under rubbish; *fumipennis*, not uncommon, various places; *nitiduloides*, twice, gregarious like the other species.

Tachyporus nanus and *nitidulus* are common under stones on grassy hillsides in early Spring; the other species are not uncommon.

Cilea silphoides.—Gregarious, occurred once, also at St. Vincent.

Conurus littoreus, *knoxii* and *scriptus* not common; the other species are abundant.

Boletobius niger is rare; the other species are fairly common, all feeding on fungi; var. *gentilis* is rare.

Bryopus rufescens.—Common under things in early Spring.

Mycetoporus humidus Say, not rare, decaying vegetation.

Olistherus substriatus, rare, under bark.

Megalops cœlatus, rare, under bark, under small fungi.

Oxyporus.—The species all feed on fungi; *stygius*, *lepidus*, *4-maculatus* and *occipitalis* are less common; a black headed variety of *4-maculatus* occurs at St. Vincent.

Osorius latipes, not common, here and at St. Vincent.

Bledius semiferrugineus and *annularis*, not common, along streams; *stabilis* common on grassy banks of streams; *emarginatus* excessively abundant.

Platystethus americanus, common under dung, rubbish, etc.

Oxytelus rugosus, rare; *pennsylvanicus*, *insignitus*, *exiguus* and *suspectus* common; *placatus*, with ants, St. Vincent.

Trogophloeus.—All the species are common about streams and ponds.

Apocellus sphaericollis and *bicolor* rare.

Thinobius-sp. .02 long, not uncommon, muddy swamps.

Geodromicus plagiatus, common; *strictus* less common, both in wet rocky places; between the layers of stone, etc.

Lesteva pallipes, common along streams.

Acidota subcarinata, common here; St. Vincent.

Arpedium angulare, not common; *cribratum*, St. Vincent.

Trigonodemus striatus, not rare in decaying fungus, November.

Larithmæum sordidum, rare, under leaves.

Olophrum obtectum, common, wet grassy places.

Homalium foraminosum, St. Vincent; *humerosum*, rare; *punctiventre*, common on *crategus* blossoms; *rufipes*, not common; *flavidum*, St. Vincent.

Anthobium convexum, common on blossoms; *hornii*, not uncommon. I take it likewise in Florida. Length .04-.05 inch.

Protinus atomarius, not rare, under bark.

Lispinus tenellus, St. Vincent, not common.

Glyptoma costale, under bark, common.

Triga picipennis, not rare.

Eleusis pallida, in colonies under bark, not common; *nigrella*, two examples under bark in a mountainous place.

Siagonum americanum and *punctatum* not common.

TRICHOPTERYGIDÆ and SCAPHIDIIDÆ.

Many species of these families have not been collected. *Limulodes paradoxus* is frequent at St. Vincent with ants.

PHALACRIDÆ.

Phalacrus politus, breeds in corn ergot.

Olibrus pallipes and *semistriatus* on bloom of *Solidago*, etc.

Stilbus apicalis and *nitidus* under rubbish.

CORYLOPHIDÆ.

Saucium fasciatum, *lunatum*, under the epiderm of bark in early Spring; the species of the other genera were not common, occurring mostly under things.

COCCINELLIDÆ.

Hippodamia 15-maculata and *13-punctata*, less common.

Coccinella affinis, rare.

Mysia pullata, not common.

Exochomus marginipennis, on pine and spruce.

Cryptognatha pusilla, common on walnut and hickory.

Brachyacantha 4-punctata, not common.

Hyperaspis fimbriolata, not rare; *discreta* rare; the other species are common.

Scymnus.—The species are common.

ENDOMYCHIDÆ.

Symbiotes ulkei and *minor*, in humous wood, under bark, and by sweeping, both scarce.

Mycetæa hirta, not common.

Rhanis unicolor, in old wood, common.

Phymaphora pulchella, in wood and bark, less common.

Lycoperdina ferruginea, breeds in puff balls on logs.

Mycetina testacea, St. Vincent.

EROTYLIDÆ.

Languria bicolor and *lecontei* are not common.

Plœosoma punctatum, under bark on trees, May.

Dacne 4-maculata, under bark, etc., not rare.

Megalodacne fasciata, rather rare.

Ischyryus 4-punctatus, in boletus, not common.

Micotretus sanguinipennis and *pulchra*, not rare.

Tritoma mimetica and *angularis* and the black variety of *humeralis* are not common, the other species are abundant, all in mushrooms.

COLYDIIDÆ.

Synchita fuliginosa, under bark, March; *parvula*, rare.

Cicones marginalis, rare, under bark.

Ditoma and *coxelus*, not common, under bark.

Aulonium parallelipedum, not rare.

Colydium lineola, not common, bores in trees.

Penthellispa hæmatodes, four examples; *reflexa*, St. Vincent.

Pycnomerus sulcicollis, St. Vincent.

Bothrideres geminatus, not common, under bark.

Mychocerus depressus, found once in numbers on small white mould or fungus under bark; resembles a *Histeride*.

RHYSODIDÆ.

Rhysodes exaratus, under bark, not common.

Clinidium sculptile, breeds in rotting wood.

CUCUJIDÆ.

Silvanus surinamensis, common in stones; the other species are common under bark, *advena* likewise occurring in merchandise.

Nausibius clayicornis, not common, in houses or under bark.

Pediacus depressus, under bark, not common.

Cucujus clavipes, under bark of many species of trees.

Læmophloeus biguttatus, *fasciatus* and *testaceus*, common under the epiderm of bark, etc.; *adustus* rare under bark; *convexulus* and *rotundicollis*, rare, under leaves.

Dendrophagus cygnæi, under bark in mountainous places, rare.

Brontes dubius, common; *debilis*, rare.

CRYPTOPHAGIDÆ.

Telmatophilus americanus, not rare, under bark.

Loberus impressus, not rare, under bark.

Tomarus pulchellus, on the ground under things, April.

Antherophagus ochraceus, on flowers.

Cryptophagus.—The species are not rare on cryptogams and fungi; several others were not collected.

Cænoscellis ferruginea, not rare.

Atomaria ochracea, not common; *ephippiata*, common on the ground among herbage.

MYCETOPHAGIDÆ.

Mycetophagus.—The species are common, except *obsoletus*.

Triphyllus humeralis, in fungus; *Typhæa fumata* in granaries, etc., and the species of *Litargus*, except *nebulosus*, in fungus and by beating, are common.

Diplocælus brunneus, under bark, not common.

DERMESTIDÆ.

Byturus unicolor, on flowers; all the species of *Dermestes* are common except *pulchra*, of which an example occurred here and one at St. Vincent; *rattus*, a very small var. of *caninus*, was only taken in early Spring on dead snakes impaled on thorns by butcher birds the previous Autumn.

Attagenus piceus, in houses, on flowers, etc.; *pellio*, only two examples.

Dearthrus longulus and *Cryptorhopalum triste*, occasional on flowers and by beating.

HISTERIDÆ.

Hololepta lucida and *fossularis*, under elm and locust bark.

Hister planipes, six examples once with ants, April; *harrisii*, one example; *merdarius*, not common; *interruptus*, *marginicollis* and *cognatus* not rare; *fedatus*, *abbreviatus*, *depurator*, *furtivus*, *sexdecimstriatus* and *americanus* are very common; *civilis* occurs under bark mostly, and is rare here, but more common near the mountains; *servus*, rather rare; *bimaculatus*, three examples; *subrotundus* and *vernus* common under stones, April; *carolinus* and *lecontei*, common under bark; *parallelus* and *coarctus*, common under pine bark; *basalis*, St. Vincent.

Epierus pulcarius, not rare.

Tribalus americanus, not common.

Hetærius brunnipennis, not common, with ants, April.

Onthophilus alternatus, rare, here and St. Vincent; var. *nodatus*, three examples in dried human feces.

Dendrophilus punctulatus, not common, under bark.

Paromalus æqualis, *estriatus* and *bistriatus*, common under bark; *conjunctus*, not common, under sterc. bovin.; *seminulum*, when found, abundant.

Carcinops 14-striatus, occasional about decomposing animal and vegetable matter.

Saprinus rotundatus, not common, here and St. Vincent; *assimilis*, common; *fraternus*, common, sandy shores; *fitchii*, not common, sandy places.

Plegaderus transversus, not rare, under bark.

Teretrius americanus, not common, under bark.

Bacanius tantillus, not rare, under bark.

Acritus exiguus, common, under bark of locust.

Aeletes politus and *simplex*, not common, under bark.

NITIDULIDÆ.

Brachypterus urticæ, common on bloom of *Urtica*.

Cercus abdominalis, common on blossoms; *pennatus*, on *Sambucus rubens*, April.

Carpophilus hemipterus, common in foreign fruits; the other species are not rare, at sap, April, and on blossoms.

Colastus morio, rare; *unicolor*, rare; *semitectus* not rare, April, at sap: *truncatus*, common, on flowers.

Epuræa helvola and *rufa*, common in fungus; *erichsoni* and *avara*, less common; *rufida*, common, by beating dead leaves, etc.; *labilis*, common on flowers; *truncatella* in fungus, Alleghanies.

Nitidula bipunctata, about cured meat; *rufipes*, not rare by beating; *ziczac*, mostly on dead birds, etc., not common.

Stelidota geminata, very common in rotting fruit, etc.; *octomaculata*, common under stones, etc.

Prometopia 6-maculata, not rare, under bark.

Soronia undulata, two examples, in a swamp; *substriata*, two examples under maple bark, May.

Perthalykra murrayi, one example.

Pocadius helvolus, common in growing puff balls, August.

Meligethes mutatus, very common on *Urtica*, etc., June.

Oxycnemus histrina, not rare, in putrid fungus, September.

Amphicrossus ciliatus, not rare, at putrid sap, April.

Cychramus adustus, not common, by beating.

Cryptarcha ampla, common; *concinna*, less common.

Ips obtusus, rare, here and at St. Vincent; *sanguinolentus* common, and *confluentus* less common, both at sap, April.

Rhizophagus cylindricus, *bipunctatus* and *remotus* common under the epiderm and about bark; *minutus* var. frequent at sap in April; this may really be an undescribed species with an obscure rufous vitta on each elytron, likewise occurring in New York and in North Carolina.

LATRIDIIDÆ.

Stephostethus liratus, common by beating.

Latridius minutus, common under bark, April to May; *opaculus*, not common; *filiformis*, occasional in the débris of imported raisins, etc.

Corticaria elongata, not common, by beating; *cavicornis* and *distinguenda*, common, by beating; *picta*, common, by beating grass in wet places.

TROGOSITIDÆ.

Nemosoma cylindricum, rare, in dead trees.

Alindria cylindrica, common, boring dead trees.

Tenebrioides mauritanicus, common in granaries; *corticalis*, common; var. *dubius* not common; *americanus*, common under bark; *nanus*, not common; *bimaculatus*, rare here; more common at St. Vincent.

Ostoma ferrugineum, not rare, Alleghanies.

Thymalus fulgidus, rare here and at St. Vincent.

Grynocharis, not rare, about trees with rough bark.

MONOTOMIDÆ.

Monotoma, the species are rare, by sweeping.

Europs pallipennis, not common, sappy stumps, April.

Bactridium ephippigerum, common under the epiderm of bark; *striolatum*, less common; *cavicolle*, rare, at sap, April to May.

DEROTONTIDÆ.

Derodontus maculatus, gregarious, not common, under bark of standing trees, September to December.

BYRRHIDÆ.

Nosodendron unicolor, two examples here, others near St. Vincent; *Byrrhus geminatus* and *murinus*, both rare, St. Vincent; *Limnichus punctatus*, St. Vincent.

PARNIDÆ.

Psephenus lecontei, abundant at St. Vincent; *Dryops lithophilus*, *fastigiatus*, both common in rocky creeks; *elmis*, *4-notatus*, *divergens*; *Stenelmis crenatus*, *vittipennis*; *Macronychus glabratus* and *Ancyronyx variegatus*; all the above occur here and at St. Vincent.

HETEROCERIDÆ.

Heterocerus.—All the species are common except *schwarzi*, which occurs on the banks of muddy ditches.

DASCYLLIDÆ.

Eurypogon niger and *Anchytarsus bicolor*, both rare; *Ptylodactyla serri-collis*, common at lights and near water; *Eucinetus testaceus* and *morio*, rare in rotten wood under bark; *Ectropia nervosa*, not rare, June, by beating along streams; *Prionocyphon discoideus*, not common, by beating; *limbatus*, three examples; *Helodes pulchella*, not common, *thoracica*, not rare, on spruce, June; *Scirtes orbiculatus* var. *centralis*, rare, by sweeping; *Cyphon ruficollis* and *obscurus*, are common; *collaris*, rare; *variabilis*, and an undescribed species, not rare; all the above by beating bushes and weeds near marshy places.

RHIPICERIDÆ.

Zenoa picea and *Sandalus petrophya*, both rare.

ELATERIDÆ.

Tharops ruficornis, common June, about beech logs.

Deltometopus amœnicornis, common, by beating; *rufipes*, one example.

Dromæolus barringtoni and *striatus*, rare; *cylindricollis*, less rare.

Fornax.—All the species are rare except *orchesides*, which is not common.

Microrrhagus pectinatus, rare; *triangularis*, rare here and St. Vincent.

Eucnemide sp. or n. s.—Three examples, .16 inch. Jeannette.

Entomophthalmus rufiolus, rare, by beating.

Nematodes atropos and *penetrans*, not common.

Phlegon heterocerus, rare.

Cerophytum pulsator, one example.

Perothops mucida, not common.

Adelocera impressicollis and *discoidea*, common about old logs, etc.; *marmorata* and *oblecta*, not rare under bark on trees; *avita*, six examples, under bark on oak.

Cardiophorus cardisce, not rare; *convexus*, common fields and hedges; *gagates* and *convexulus*, not rare, by beating.

Horistonotus curiatus, not rare, by beating.

Cryptohypnus abbreviatus, not rare, by beating.

Hypnoidus striatulus, two examples under a stone; *obliquatulus*, common, April, under stones.

Oedostethus femoralis, common on willow, June.

Monocrepidus lividus, common on walnut and hickory; *vespertinus*, not rare; *auritus*, not common, under stones; *bellus*, rare.

Dicrepidus palmatus, not common here, St. Vincent.

Elater.—The species are common except *mixtus*, rare here and St. Vincent; *discoideus* and *vitiosus*, of each three examples, also at St. Vincent; *sayi*, rare; *socer*, not common, May; *militaris*, not common, with *luteus*; *luctuosus*, not common; *nigricans*, not rare; *rubricus*, *collaris* and *xanthomus*, not common; *apicatus* var. *phænicopterus*, occurred at St. Vincent; *pusio*, not rare, on *Ampelopsis* in May. Most of the species are obtained by beating and on blossoms.

Drasterius elegans, not rare, under rubbish.

Megapenthes limbalis, not common, by beating.

Ludius attenuatus, not rare, under bark; *abruptus*, five examples.

Agriotes mancus, rare; the other species are common.

Betarmon bigeminatus, common on spruce, etc., June.

Melanotus.—The species are common, except *corticinus*, *decumanus*, *angustatus*, *trapezoideus* and *castanipes*, none of which are abundant; *pertinax* and *gradatus* are not common.

Limonius auripilis, not rare; *aurifer*, rare; *griseus* is common on weeds on low ground; *interstitialis*, rare; *plebejus* and *quercinus* very common; *confusus* and *basillaris*, not common; *agonus*, common on *Ambrosia trifida* May to June; *ornatipennis*, one example; *definitus*, *nimbatus*, both rare here at St. Vincent, extending to North Carolina.

Campylus denticornis, on weeds in wet ground, not rare; *productus* occurred at St. Vincent.

Athous brightwelli, common on walnut and hickory; *acanthus*, common on bushes, etc., on low ground; var. *maculicollis*, rare; *cucullatus*, less abundant; *scapularis*, six examples; *equestris*, three examples.

Leptoschema discalceatum, occurred at St. Vincent.

Osteodes tenuicollis, not common, by beating.

Sericosomus viridianus, not rare, on spruce, June; *silaceus* abundant on blossoms, May to July.

Corymbites cylindricornis, common under stones and in grass; *rufipes* and *tarsalis*, not common; *pyrrhos*, not rare, on walnut and hickory; *elongaticollis*, not rare; *sulcicollis*, common in dry rotten stumps; *æthiops*, not common, by beating *Ampelopsis*; *hamatus*, not common, on oak and maple, June; *hieroglyphicus* and *inflatus*, common; *rotundicollis*, five examples by beating *Ampelopsis*.

Asaphes indistinctus, *decoloratus* and var. *æreus*, are all rare here; the other two species are common under stones, etc.
Cebrio bicolor, two examples here, also St. Vincent.

THROSCIDÆ.

Drapetes geminatus, six examples.

Throsus constrictor, common, by beating; *chevrolati*, common, on *Ampelopsis*.

BUPRESTIDÆ.

Chalcophora virginiensis, not common; *fortis*, three examples; *campestris*, not rare, breeds in beech, maple, etc.

Dicerca divaricata, common, breeds in beech, maple, etc.; *pugionata*, common, breeds in *Spiræa opulifolia*; *lurida*, common, breeds in hickory; *lepida*, two examples; *spretæ* and *tuberculata*, not common.

Pœcilonota cyanipennis, rare.

Buprestis rufipes, not common, breeds in beech; *fasciata* and *striata* common, brought here in pine timber; *ultramarina*, three examples.

Melanophila acuminata, not rare; *fulvoguttata*, three examples.

Anthaxia viridifrons, *viridicornis* and *quercata*, common; *cyanella*, not rare; *flavimana*, St. Vincent.

Chrysobothris femorata, common, breeds in hickory, oak, chestnut, etc.; *floricola*, common in pine timber; *trinervia*, not common; *sexsignata*, common, breeds in hickory.

Acemœodera pulchella, common on flowers of *Rudbeckia hirta*, etc.; *culta*, not common, by heating.

Ptosima gibbicollis, common, breeds in *Cercis canadensis*.

Eupristocerus cogitans, not common.

Agrilus ruficollis, common, breeds in *rubus*, *ribes*, etc.; *otiosus*, common, breeds in hickory, oak, etc.; *arcuatus*, common; var. *coryli*, common on hazel; *vitatocollis*, rare, on *Kalmia* and chestnut; *bilineatus*, common, breeds in oak; *granulatus* and *acutipennis*, not rare; *politus*, common, on *Salix obtusifolia*, June; *fallax*, not rare; *obsoletoguttatus*, *subcinctus* and *lecontei* are not common, by beating; *egenus*, breeds in *Robinia*, common.

Taphrocercus gracilis, common, by sweeping in swampy places.

Brachys ovata, common on oak; *æruginea*, common on hickory, elm, etc.; *tessellata* and *æruginea* are not common.

Pachyscelis lævigatus, common.

LAMPYRIDÆ.

Rhyncheros sanguinipennis, St. Vincent.

Calopteron terminale, common; *reticulatum*, more common.

Celetes basalis, *cænia*, *dimidiata* and *Lopheros fraternus*, rare.

Eros thoracicus, rare; *aurora*, not rare, under bark, etc.; *sculptilis* and *trilineatus*, rare.

Plateros modestus and *canaliculatus*, not rare.

Calochromus perfacetus, rare.

Lucidota atra and *punctata*, common.

Ellychnia corusca and var. common about trees, etc.

Pyropyga nigricans and *decipiens*, common; *fenestralis*, not common here, but more so towards the mountains.

Pyractomena lucifera, not rare; *borealis*, more rare.

Photinus marginellus and *castus*, common; *scintillans*, not rare; *pyralis*, rare.

Photurus pennsylvanicus, common on low ground.

Phengodes plumosa, rare, Jeannette.

Chauliognathus pennsylvanicus, everywhere; *marginatus*, abundant in localities, especially toward the mountains.

Podabrus.—The species are common, except *diadema*, rare; *cinctipennis*, *limbellus* and *punctatus*, not rare; *pattoni* common near water.

Silis percomis, not rare, April to May.

Telephorus.—All the species are common and abundant.

Polemus laticornis, common.

Ditemnus bidentatus, not common.

Tryptherus latipennis, not rare, weeds on low ground.

Malthinus atripennis, not rare.

Malthodes.—The species are common.

The Lampyridæ have not been carefully collected.

MALACHIDÆ.

Callops 4-maculatus, not common.

Anthocomus erichsoni, common; *fulvilabris*, rare.

Pseudebæus apicalis and *bicolor*, not common; *oblitus*, common.

Attalus terminalis, common; *otiosus*, rare; *scincetus*, not rare.

CLERIDÆ.

Elasmocerus terminatus, bred abundantly from grape vines, where it is parasitic on the larvæ of *Phymatodes amœnus*.

Cymatodera bicolor and *undulata*, common by beating *Vitis* and *Ampelopsis*; *inornata*, obtained from hickory limbs, having been parasite on larvæ therein.

Procera castanea, eight examples once under bark.

Trichodes apivorus, rare here and at Jeannette.

Clerus 4-signatus, two examples; *4-guttatus* var. *nigripes* not common; *lunatus*, Jeannette, rare; *thoracicus*, not rare.

Thanasimus dubius and *trifasciatus*, rare at St. Vincent.

Thaneroclerus sanguineus, about old trees, April to August.

Hydnocera.—The species are common by beating, except *longicollis*.

Phyllobæus dislocatus and *Ichneia laticornis*, not rare.

Chariessa pilosa and var. common, breeds in hickory.

Cregya vetusta, rare; *oculata*, not rare.

Orthopleura damicornis, not rare.

PTINIDÆ.

Ptinus brunneus and *quadrifasciatus*, of each two examples by beating; *fur*, several examples in a stable.

Eucrada humeralis, three examples, June.

Oligomerus sericans, rare; *alternans*, one example.

Hadrobregmus errans, common; *carinatus*, one example; *pumilus*, two examples bred from hickory limbs.

Trichodesma gibbosa, not rare, on elm sprouts.

Trypophytus sericeus, not rare.

Petalium bistriatum, not common, by beating.

Theca profunda, three examples.

Eupactus nitidus, not rare, by beating.

Xyletinus peltatus, six examples bred from hickory; *lugubris*, two from osage orange.

Hemiptychus gravis, *nigritulus*, *castaneus*, not rare.

Protheca puberula, rare; *hispida*, rare.

Dorcatoma setulosum, not common; *pallicorne*, rare here, common. St. Vincent; examples of two undescribed species.

Cænocara oculata, common, by beating and in old wood.

Ptilinus ruficornis, common in dead maple, beech, etc.

Endecatomo rugosus, rare, November, in oak bark.

Sinoxylon basillare, common, bred from hickory, grape, etc.; *bidentatum*, rare.

Bostrichus bicornis, common, bred from hickory; *truncatocollis*, rare.

Dinoderus punctatus, not rare; *densus*, rare, bores into trees like *Ptilinus*.

Lycus striatus, *opaculus*, *planicollis*, not common.

Trogoxylon parallelipedum, not rare.

CUPESTIDÆ.

Cupes concolor, not common; *capitata*, St. Vincent.

LYMEXYLIDÆ.

Lymexylon sericeum, rare, under chestnut bark.

CIODIDÆ.

Cis creberrimus, not common, under bark; *fuscipes*, common.

Ennearthron thoracicornis and *Ceracis sallei*, common.

Eurysphindus hirtus, not common, June, in fungus.

Sphindus americanus, not rare in fungus.

LUCANIDÆ.

Platycerus quercus, not rare under bark; *depressus*, rare.

Nicagus obscurus, *Lec.*—Sixty examples once on a sandy shore, April.

SCARABÆIDÆ.

Canthon viridis, three examples.

Chœridium histeroides, common on old roads.

Copris carolina, not common.

Phanæus carnifex, abundant in localities.

Onthophagus, var. *orpheus*, not common.

Aphodius fossor, not yet common, in the mountains also; *putridus* is rare; *bicolor*, common in some localities; *terminalis* is rare; *rufipes* occurred at Jeannette, St. Vincent and in Somerset County; *rubripennis* and *oblongus* are rare (the former also at St. Vincent); the other species are common.

Dialytes truncatus, rare here and St. Vincent; *striatulus*, common under stercor, stones, etc.; *ulkei*, St. Vincent; occurred also in northwestern Ontario.

Atœnius abditus and *gracilis*, common, wet, muddy places; *cognatus* common, ejectamenta, etc.

Psammodius.—An example of an undescribed species, St. Vincent.

Bolboceras var. *tumefactus*, six examples; *lazarus*, five examples.

Odontæus cornigerus, one example.

- Geotrupes egeriei* and *balyi*, rare; *hornii*, common in stems of mushrooms, September.
- Clæotus aphodioides*, common in holes in and under bark of oaks, April; *globosus*, two examples.
- Trox tuberculatus*, *erinaceus*, *insularis*, *terrestris*, *scaber*, all are rather rare; *striatus*, one example; the other species are abundant.
- Hoplia trifasciata*, not rare on cratægus and apple, April, May; *trivialis*, rare, April, on plum; *mucorea* and *modesta*, not rare, April to June on apple, pear, cratægus, etc., on low ground.
- Dichelonycha elongata*, common; *subvittata* common, especially on hazel; *fuscula* common on biennial oak; *albicollis*, common on spruce.
- Serica vespertina*, common April; *iricolor* and *sericea* not rare, April, May; *trociformis*, not common; the species occur on hills among huckleberry more commonly.
- Diploaxis liberta*, rare, Jeannette; *frondicola* not common.
- Lachnosterna gibbosa*, most common sp.: *inversa*, not uncommon; *micans*, rare; *vehemens*, one example; *arcuata*, not rare; *cephalica* (*insperata*), common; *dubia*, not rare; *fusca*, common; *barda*, one example, Chestnut Ridge, near St. Vincent; *marginalis*, not abundant; *fraterna*, common; *rugosa*, not rare; *innominata*, one example; *balia*, common; *villifrons*, not rare; *nitida*, one example, now in Dr. Horn's cabinet; *hirticula*, common; *illicis* Knoch, not rare; *crenulata*, not common; *tristis*, common.
- Anomala marginata*, rare, Jeannette; the other species common.
- Strigoderma arborcola*, not common, June.
- Cotalpa lanigera*, not common, May.
- Polymæchus brevipes*, not common, mostly at light.
- Chalepus trachypygus* and *Ligyris relictus*, not rare, along sandy shores.
- Aphonus tridentatus*, not common about flowers.
- Xylorictes satyrus*, common, July, roots of ash trees.
- Dynastes tityus*.—Jeannette, several examples.
- Allorhina nitida*, rare, eating blackberries.
- Euphoria sepulchralis*, three examples.
- Cremastochilus variolosus* and *harrisii*, of each two examples; *canaliculatus*, common, April, June, on wing, and all with ants.
- Osmoderma eremicola*, not rare; *scabra*, common, breeds in beech, apple, cherry, etc.
- Gnorimus maculosus*, not rare, on bloom, June.
- Trichius bibens*, on blackberry, June, not rare.
- Valgus canaliculatus*, common on blossoms; *squamiger*, not common; both hibernate in colonies in old trees.

SPONDYLIDÆ.

- Parandra brunnea*, common in rotten heart of trees.

CERAMBYCIDÆ.

- Orthosoma brunneum* and *Prionus laticornis*, both common, flying at night; *imbricornis*, less common.
- Tragosoma depsarium*, taken at Jeannette, rare.
- Sphenostethus tablei*, rare.
- Asemum mœstum* and *Criocephalus agrestis*, not common.

Tetropium cinnamopterum, rare here, St. Vincent.

Smodicum cucujiforme, not common, under bark.

Physocnemus brevilineum and *Rhopalopus sanguinicollis*, rare here; not rare near the mountains; St. Vincent.

Phymatodes variabilis, not common; *amœnus*, bred abundantly from grape; *dimidiatus*, occasional, the larva probably imported in lumber; *varius*, not common, breeds in white oak.

Merium proteus, rare.

Callidium antennatum.—Jeannette, rare; *æreum*, three examples.

Dryobius sexfasciatus, rare, under bark on trees.

Gracilia minuta, three examples, in a store-house.

Stromatium pubescens, one example, also at St. Vincent.

Chion cinctus and var. common, bred from hickory.

Eburia quadrigeminata, not common.

Romaleum atomarium and *rufulum*, not common, at light.

Elaphidion mucronatum, not rare; *incertum*, common; *villosum*, abundant, bred from hickory and oak; *unicolor*, common; *cinerascens*, two examples; *Tylonotus bimaculatus*, not common.

Heterachthes 4-maculatus, not rare, bred from hickory.

Obrium, not common, April to June, here and St. Vincent.

Molorechus bimaculatus, very abundant.

Callimoxys sanguinicollis, five examples, June.

Rhopalophora longipes, not rare, on *Ceanothus*, June.

Purpuricenus humeralis, one example, not rare in the mountains; *axillaris*, not rare, by beating hickory, from which it is bred.

Batyle suturalis, not common, on *Helenium*, August.

Stenosphenus notatus, common, by breeding from hickory.

Cyllene pictus, common, bred from hickory, April; *robinæ*, common on *Solidago* September, breeds in *Robinia*.

Plagionotus speciosus, rarely taken.

Calloides nobilis, one example, and at St. Vincent.

Arhopalus fulminans, not rare, April to May.

Xylotrechus colonus, common, May to August; *sagittarius* and *4-maculatus*, of each two examples, also at St. Vincent; *undulatus*, rare; *nitidus*, St. Vincent.

Neoclytus scutellaris, six examples; *luscus*, not rare, by breeding from hickory, grape, elm.

Clytanthus ruricola, common on blossoms May to June; *albofasciatus*, not common, bred from hickory, two varieties.

Microclytus gazellula, rare here, common at St. Vincent.

Cyrtophorus verrucosus, common on grape.

Euderces picipes, abundant, April to August.

Distenia undata, rare.

Desmocerus palliatus, common, breeds in *Sambucus*.

Necydalis mellitus, not rare.

Encyclops cæruleus, common, April to May on bloom.

Rhagium inquisitor, common under pine bark, April.

Centrodera decolorata, rare, St. Vincent; *picta*, rare here, not rare at St. Vincent; *sublineata*, two examples.

Toxotus schaumii, not common, June, bred from *Amelanchior*; *3-vittatus*, not common on *Viburnum*, June; *cylindricollis*, not common; *cinnamopterus*, common on *Rhus*, June.

- Pachyta monticola*, not common, local; also St. Vincent.
- Anthophilax malachiticus*, not common in mountains near St. Vincent, beat from chestnut bushes, June; *attenuatus*, rare in Elk County.
- Acmeops bivittata*, abundant; *directa*, common on *Ceanothus*.
- Gaurotes cyanipennis*, common, breeds in *Juglans alba*; *abdominalis*, abundant in one locality (north from Rosses' grove).
- Bellamira scalaris*, rare, Jeannette, St. Vincent.
- Strangalia bicolor*, not common; the other species common.
- Typocerus zebratus*, rare; *velutinus*, common July to August; *lugubris*, not common on *Heracleum*, etc., June.
- Leptura emarginata*, one example, taken by Mr. Klages; *subhamata*, six examples; var. *elegans*, St. Vincent; *lineola*, common on wild bloom; *rubida*, one example; *chalybæa*, not rare, June; *capitata*, not common, wild places; *nana* and var. *hæmatites* common May to June on wild bloom. *Cratægus*, etc. (for this synonymy see Tr. Am. Ent. Soc. xv, 301); *exigua*, not common; *nitens*, common, breeds in white oak stumps; *cordifera*, not common; *nigrella*, St. Vincent; *canadensis*, rare and at Jeannette, breeds in pine; *vagans*, not common; *rubrica*, not rare, on *Cornus florida* April; *circumdata* and *proxima*, not common; *biforis*, not common, St. Vincent; *8-notata* and *vittata*, common May to June; *pubera*, not common; *ruficollis* and *sphericollis*, not common here, more so toward the mountains; *vibex*, not rare in wild places; *aurata*, not common, wild places; *mutabilis* and var., not rare in wild places and near the mountains.
- Cyrtinus pygmæus*, not rare, on bloom May.
- Psenocerus supernotatus*, common on grape, *Ribes*, etc.
- Monohammus titillator*, rare; larvæ probably imported in southern pine; *scutellatus*, occasional; *confusor*, more frequent, brought in pine logs.
- Dorcaschema wildii*, common on Osage orange; *alternatum*, common on Osage orange and mulberry; *nigrum*, common by breeding from hickory.
- Hetæmis cinerea*, common, bred from Osage orange, mulberry and hickory.
- Goes tigrina*, one example; *pulchra*, not rare on hickory, July; *debilis*, rare; *tessellata*, two examples seen; *pulverulenta*, not rare, beech, wild cherry, July; *oculata* not rare, common at St. Vincent.
- Plectrodera scalator*, taken here by a collector.
- Acanthoderes decipiens*, not common; *quadrigibbus*, rare here and St. Vincent.
- Leptostylus aculiferus*, common, breeds in apple, beech, etc.; *parvus*, not common on oak; *perplexus*, not common; *macula*, common breeds in hickory.
- Liopus variegatus* and *alpha*, common; *punctatus*, rare.
- Dectes spinosus*, common, breeds in *Ambrosia*.
- Lepturges angulatus* and *signatus*, common; *querqi* and *facetus*, common, breed in hickory.
- Hyperplatys aspersus* and *maculatus*, both common, by beating herbage.
- Urographis fasciatus*, common in oak bark.
- Ecyrus dasycerus*, not rare, breeds in hickory.
- Eupogonius tomentosus*, five examples bred from hickory; *vestitus*, not common, bred from hickory; *subarmatus*, not common, bred from elm.
- Oncideres cingulata*, not rare, September.
- Saperda calcarata*, not rare, breeds in diseased *Populus*; *candida*, not rare; *cretata* and *fayi*, common in limbs of *Cratægus*; *vestitus*, not rare, on linden; *discoidea*, common on hickory and walnut, in which it breeds; *tridentata*,

common on elm; *lateralis*, not rare on elm and hickory; *puncticollis*, not common on *Rhus radicans*, June; *concolor*, common, breeds in *Salix longifolia*.
Obera bimaculata, three examples; var. *tripunctata* and *basalis*, not common; *tripunctata*, not rare by beating, May and June; *ruficollis*, rare, also at St. Vincent.

Tetraopes canteriator.—Jeannette; *tetraophthalmus*, common.

CHRYSOMELIDÆ.

Donacia palmata and *piscatrix*, common on *Nuphar*; *subtilis* and *æqualis*, abundant on rushes and sedges on marshy ground; *emarginata*, a few examples with the above; *jucunda*, not common, on marsh grass on a hillside, not near *Nuphar*, sedge nor rush.

Orsodacna atra, common on bloom, etc., April to June.

Zeugophora varians, common on *Populus*, June.

Syneta ferruginea, common by beating, May to July.

Lema trilineata, everywhere.

Anomœa, abundant on *Robinia*, etc., May.

Coscinoptera dominicana, rare.

Babia 4-guttata, common, by beating.

Chlamys plicata, common, on huckleberry.

Exema dispar, common by beating.

Bassaræus congestus rare: *formosus*, not common on *Sambucus*, June, var. *sulfuripennis* occasional on *Sambucus*; *mammifer* and var. *sellatus* common on walnut and hickory; var. *pretiosus*, common on hickory and hazel; var. *luteipennis*, all females, common on hazel, June; *lituratus*, common by beating.

Cryptocephalus notatus and var. common on *Rubus*; *quadruplex*, common on elm, etc.; *guttulatus*, common on white oak, etc.; *venustus* and var. common by sweeping; var. *simplex*, rare; *gibbicollis*, not common; *mutabilis* not rare, on hazel, *vidurnum*, oak sprouts, etc.; *tinctus*, three examples.

Pachybrachys othonus, *pubescens* Oliv. and *picturatus*, not rare, by beating and sweeping; *trinotatus*, not common; *tridens*, common on *Rhus radicans*; *carbonarius*, rare; *luridus* and *atomarius*, common, by beating, etc.; *femoratus*, *infaustus* and *hepaticus*, not rare; *dilatatus*, not rare, by beating.

Monachus ater, *saponatus*, *Diachus auratus* and *pallidicornis*, all common by beating; *Triachus atomus*, not rare on huckleberry, June.

Fidia longipes, abundant on grape.

Xanthonia 10-notata, common on oak; *villosula*, common on oak; a black variety occurs on hazel.

Glyptoscels pubescens, common on spruce; *barbata*, on hickory.

Graphops pubescens, common on *Oenoth. bien.* July; *curtipennis* and *marcasitua*, not rare, by sweeping and under leaves in the Fall.

Typophorus viridicyæneus, not common, July; *canellus* and varieties, common; var. *aterrimus*, on *Solidago*; *thoracicus*, by beating; *quadrinotatus* *quadrinotatus* and *seznnotatus*, on hickory, walnut, etc.; *sellatus*, abundant on *Hypericum prolificum*, June.

Tymnes tricolor, common on chestnut, hickory, etc., June, July; *violaceus*, abundant when found, on hickory sprouts, July; *metasternalis*, taken once abundantly on *Cratægus*, June; greatly resembles *Rhabdopterus picipes*, which is common on grape, etc.

- Nodonota tristis*, common on *Lespedeza*, *Ceanothus*, etc.; *convexa*, on *Ambrosia trifida*. July to August; *puncticollis*, on wild roses, June.
- Chrysodina globosa*, abundant, by sweeping, June to August.
- Doryphora clivicollis*, common on *Asclep. incarnat.*
- Chrysomela suturalis*, common on *Ambrosia*; *similis*, less common on *Ambrosia*; *præcelsis*, not rare, on *Convolvulaceæ* on low ground; *elegans*, not rare, by sweeping on river-shore; *scalaris*, not rare, on various trees; *philadelphiae*, three examples; *spirææ*, common on *Spiræa opulifolia*; *bigsbiana*, on maple, willow, *Alnus*, etc., river-shore.
- Plagioderma viridis*, rare.
- Gastroidea polygoni*, common on *Polygonum*; *cyanea*, abundant on *Rumex*, July.
- Melasoma lapponica*, common, river-shore, on willow; *scripta*, less common.
- Phyllodecta vulgatissima*, common on *Salix longifolia*.
- Trirhabda canadensis*, common; larvæ on *Solidago*.
- Galerucella tuberculata*, common river-shore on willow; *cavicolis*, rare here, more common near mountains, on *Prunus*, beneath partly black; *rufosanguinea*, common on *Azalea* May, beneath all rufous; *notulata*, common, imago and larva on *Ambrosia*, August; *notata*, not common; *nymphææ*, common on *Nuphar*. June.
- Phyllobrotica limbata*, not common.
- Luperodes varicornis*, not common; *thoracicus*, not rare, on willows and plants near water; *meraca*, not rare, on wild rose, June: *cyanelus*, abundant on many shrubs, easily confounded with *meraca*.
- Phyllechthrus gentilis*, common on locust, *Lespedeza*, etc.
- Galeruca externa*, rare.
- Cerotoma trifurcata*, common on *Lespedeza*.
- Blepharida rhois*, not common, on *Rhus*.
- Oedionychis gibbitarsis*, common; *thoracica* and *vians*, rare; *thymatoides*, not common; *limbalis*, var. *subvittata*, *sextmaculata*, *quercata* and var. common by beating on low ground.
- Homophœta lustrans*, rare.
- Disonycha pennsylvanica*, not common; var. *pallipes*, common; *caroliana*, rare; *glabrata*, *discoidea* and *triangularis*, not common; *xanthomelæna*, common.
- Haltica chalybea*, common on *vitaceæ*; *ignita* and var. common, on *Azalea*, *Kalmia*, *Rosaceæ*, etc.; color variable.
- Orthaltica copalina*, abundant on *Rhus*.
- Crepidodera rufipes*, abundant on apple, locust, etc.; *helixines*, abundant on apple, cherry, willow, etc., and variable in color and sculpture; *atriventris*, common, by beating.
- Epitrix cucumeris*, abundant, polyphagous.
- Mantura floridana*, not rare, April to September.
- Chætocnema cribrata*, rare, and at St. Vincent; *subcylindrica*, not rare, by sweeping marsh grass; *minuta*, rare; *confinis*, abundant on garden weeds.
- Systema hudsonias*, abundant; *frontalis*, less abundant, on weeds; *tæniata* and var. *blanda*, not rare, on weeds; *marginalis*, sometimes abundant on oak, Aug.
- Glyptina spuria*, abundant on *Monarda punctata*, August.
- Phyllotreta sinuata*, not rare; *vittata*, abundant on *Cruciferae*; *picta*, common by beating hickory sprouts, etc., July; *bipustulata*, not common and at St. Vincent.

Lupercaltica senilis, not rare, on various *Compositæ*, July; *fuscula*, rare.
Longitarsus testaceus and *melanurus*, not rare.
Dibolia borealis, abundant on *Plantago*, in the leaves of which it breeds, according to Mr. Lintner.
Psylliodes punctulata, abundant on garden weeds, August.
Microrhopala porcata, not common, under stones, April.
Odontota.—The species are abundant on trees and plants.
Stenispis metallica, not rare, by sweeping marsh grass.
Physonota unipunctata, once on *Monarda fistulosa* abundantly.
Cassida nigripes, occasional on sweet potato; *bivittata*, rare, on vines of sweet potato.
Coptocycla bicolor and *signifera*, abundant on *Convolvulaceæ*; *purpurata*, not common; *clavata*, not rare on bushes.
Chelymorpha argus, abundant on *Convolvulaceæ*.

BRUCCHIDÆ.

Bruchus mimus, common on plum, *lornus*, etc., April to May; *discoideus*, rare; *alboscuteclatus*, abundant, breeds in capsules of *Ludwigia alternifolia*; *calvus*, rare, beat from peppermint; *obtectus*, sometimes abundant in beans.

TENEBRIONIDÆ.

Phellopsis obcordata, not common, in woody fungus.
Alobates pennsylvanicus, abundant under bark; *barbatus*, less common.
Iphthimus opacus, rare.
Merinus lævis, not rare, under bark.
Upis ceramoides, rare, near Jeannette.
Haplodrusus femoratus, not abundant under bark; *ater*, three examples.
Scotobates calcaratus, common, in rotting wood.
Xylopinus saperdoides, common; *ænescens*, four examples.
Tenebrio obscurus, not rare, in damp places about stables; *molitor*; the larva is the common meal worm, often bred to feed to mocking birds; the other species are common under bark, etc.
Opatrinus notus, rare, breeds in old wood.
Blapstinus metallicus, common, sandy places; *mæstus*, not common.
Tribolium ferrugineum and *madens*, not rare.
Dicædus punctatus, not rare, in rotten wood.
Echocerus maxillosus, abundant in granaries.
Alphitobius diaperinus, not rare, in granaries.
Uloa impressa, common, in old wood, etc.; *imbellis*, less common; *mentalis*, three examples; *punctulata*, common in old trees.
Eutochia picea, not common, grassy places under things.
Anædus brunneus, not rare, under stones, etc.
Paratenetus punctatus, abundant, by beating dead leaves on bushes; *fuscus*, not rare, under bark, leaves, etc.
Diaperis maculata, abundant in fungi.
Arrhenoplita viridipennis, rare; *bicornis*, common.
Platydema.—All the species are common except *flavipes*; *pilicabrum* is found about the trunks of trees, October to November; *subcostatum*, is not very common.
Alphitophagus bifasciatus, common in dust of feed-stores.

Hypophlœus parallelus, common, pine stumps, April; *thoracicus*, not common.
Pentaphyllus pallidus, thirty examples were found at one time under bark of *Ulmus fulv.* in May.

Boletophagus corticola, abundant when found; *depressus*, not common, mostly on the mountains in woody fungus.

Helops americanus, not common; the other species common under bark, etc.

Meracantha contracta, abundant everywhere.

Strongylium tenuicolle, not rare, by beating.

CISTELIDÆ.

Allecula.—The species are common by beating.

Hymenorus.—The species are common, except *rufipes* and *humeralis*, rare.

Cistela brevis, not rare, by beating; *marginata*, St. Vincent, rare; *sericea*, everywhere.

Isomira 4-striata, common on spruce, huckleberry, etc., June; *ruficollis*, not rare, on bushes in wet places, June to July.

Mycetochares.—None of the species are common or abundant.

Chromatia amœna, rare, three varieties.

Capnochroa fuliginosa and *Androchirus fuscipes*, are common, by beating.

LAGRIIDÆ.

Arthromacra ænea and *Statira gagatina*, common, by beating.

MELANDRYIDÆ.

Tetratoma.—Not common in wood fungus.

Penthe.—The species are common in fungi.

Synchroa punctata, common, breeds in old wood.

Eustrophus.—All common in fungi, etc.

Holostrophus.—Not rare, in fungus and under stones.

Hallomenus scapularis, not rare, in fungi.

Orchesia castanea, common, breeds in much rotten wood.

Melandrya striata, common, about old stumps, etc.

Emmesa labiata, three examples.

Zilora hispida, rare at St. Vincent.

Spilotus 4-pustulosus, not common.

Carebara longula, not common at St. Vincent.

Mystaxis simulator, not common.

Enchodes sericea, rare at St. Vincent.

Serropalpus barbatus, rare.

Hypulus lituratus, not rare under bark, oak, willow, etc.; *vaudoueri*, three examples, under bark.

Symphora flavicollis and *rugosa*, common, by beating.

Scraptia sericea, not rare, by beating.

Canifa.—All the species common by beating.

Nothus varians, abundant on *Cratægus*, etc., June.

PYTHIDÆ.

Lecontia discicollis, *Boros unicolor* and *Salpingus virescens*, rare, in mountainous places.

Pytho depressus, not rare at St. Vincent.

Rhinosimus viridiæneus, rare at St. Vincent.

The Pythidæ seem to affect mountainous regions, and are found mostly under bark.

CEDEMERIDÆ.

Microtonus sericans, not common, in fungus under bark and by beating.

Nacerdes melanura, rare here; found on the streets, etc.

Asclera ruficollis and *puncticollis*, common on *Cratægus*, May.

CEPHALOIDÆ.

Cephaloon lepturides, not rare, on flowers, June.

MORDELLIDÆ.

Pentaria 3-fasciata, not common, by sweeping.

Anaspis nigra, abundant on *Viburnum*, *Ceanothus*, etc.; the other species are abundant on all kinds of blossoms, May to June.

Tomoxia bidentata, not common about old trees; *linella*, not common here, more so at St. Vincent; *inclusa* and *hilaris*, rare.

Mordella melæna, one example, occurs in the mountains; *scutellaris*, rare; *8-punctata* and *marginata*, common on flowers; *seval* and the other species not rare when sought for.

Mordellistena lutea, *3-fasciata*, *lepidula* and *ornata*, not common, mostly by sweeping on low grounds; *scapularis*, and *comata*, common on flowers, asters, etc., June to August; *aspersa*, *tosta*, *ustulata* and *nigricans*, not common; *gut-tulata*, *pustulata* and *ambusta*, not rare, mostly by sweeping weeds on low ground; *unicolor*, *marginalis*, *pubescens* and *liturata*, not rare; *fuscata*, common on *Ambrosia trifida*; *pityptera*, not common; *attenuata*, rare.

ANTHICIDÆ.

Eurygenius murinus, not rare; *wildii*, common on Osage orange.

Corphyra canaliculata, not rare on weeds on low ground; *terminalis*, abundant on blossoms; the other species are not rare, by beating.

Xylophilus.—The species are not rare by beating, except *piceus*, only two examples.

Macratia confusa and *murina*, abundant on willow near water.

Notoxus bicolor, abundant by beating on low ground; *bifasciatus*, abundant on river-shore on herbage, willow, etc.; *monodon*, abundant on ground under things; *anchora*, not common.

Tomoderus constrictus, abundant, April, under stones.

Anthicus obscurus, common on *Sambucus*, June; *cinctus*, on the ground in alluvial places; *rejectus*, rare, under rubbish; *floralis*, not rare on blossoms; *basalis*, more rare; *vicinus*, not rare; *confusus* rare, on the ground under things; *cervinus*, not common; *pubescens*, rare.

PYROCHROIDÆ.

Pyrochroa.—Not rare, by beating.

Dendroides bicolor, abundant, breeds under all bark; *concolor*, common near water by beating.

MELOIDÆ.

Melœ.—Both species not rare.

Nemognatha nemorensis, not rare on *Rudbeckia*.

Macrobasis unicolor, abundant on *Leguminosæ*; *Epicauta trichrus*, common on *Convolvulacæ*; *vittata* and *lemnistica* are sometimes abundant on potato; *cine-rea*, abundant on *Clematis*, *Helianthus* and sometimes on potato, etc.; *pennsylvanica*, abundant on *Solidago*, potato, etc., August to September.

Pompophœa ænea, sometimes abundant on bloom of apple, pear, etc., April.

RHIPIPHORIDÆ.

Myodites fasciatus, taken once here; Prof. Schmitt takes it abundantly near St. Vincent, on *Eupatorium perfoliatum*, on or about August 10th.

RHYNCHITIDÆ.

Auletes ater, not common; *Eugnamptus*, both species common on walnut and hickory.

Rhynchites bicolor, common, June, on wild rose.

Pterocolus ovatus, not rare, wild grape sprouts.

ATTELABIDÆ.

Attelabus analis and **bipustulatus**, abundant on oak sprouts, June to July; *rhœis*, common on hazel, oak sprouts, etc., July.

OTIORHYNCHIDÆ.

Anametis grisea, not rare, July, on *Ambros. trifid.*

Phyxelis rigida, common on wet meadows.

Otiorhynchus sulcatus, two examples; *ovatus*, abundant.

Cercopeus chrysorrhœus, rare here, St. Vincent.

Tanycemus confertus, common, breeds in *Helianthus*, etc.

Pandeletejus hilaris, abundant on white oak.

Aphrastus tæniatus, common, by sweeping on river-shore.

Polydrosus dorsalis, abundant by bush beating, May.

Scythropus elegans, mountains eastward from St. Vincent.

CURCULIONIDÆ.

Sitones flavescens, common; *hispidulus* has lately appeared, and is becoming abundant.

Ithycerus noveboracensis, common on hickory, fruit trees, etc.

Apion decoloratum, not common; *herculanum*, occasionally abundant on *Viburnum acerifolium* going out of bloom, June; *nigrum*, abundant on *Robinia*.

Phytonomus punctatus, abundant.

Listronotus.—The species are common on *Sagittariæ*; *frontalis* is least common.

Macrops humilis, not rare about grass roots in wet places; the other species are abundant on *Sagittaria*.

Pissodes strobil and **Hylobius pales**, common on pine.

Lixus terminalis, not common; *concarus*, common on *Rumex*; *musculus*, common.

Dorytomus mucidus, rare; *brevicollis*, abundant on willow on river-shore, June.

Erycus puncticollis not rare, breeds in swamps.

Pachyphanes amœnus, common, by beating.

Smicronyx corniculatus, abundant on *Ambrosia*, and is the species mentioned as *griseus* (Can. Ent. xviii, 114); *morio*, is also abundant, and is the *tychoides* mentioned l. c.; the other species are not uncommon.

Endalus ovalis, not rare, on alluvial places,

Tanysphyrus lemnae, abundant on *Lemna*.

Otidocephalus myrmex and *chevrolatii*, abundant; *laevicollis*, common on hickory; *scrobicollis*, not common on black oak, May; *O. perforatus*, one example, near St. Vincent.

Magdalis barbata, *pandura* and *pallida* common, and breed in white elm: *olyra*, abundant, breeds in hickory; I have seen examples of a green species taken here on spruce.

Tachypterus quadrigibbus, abundant on *Cratægus*.

Anthonomus profundus, not common, July; *nebulosus* and *suturalis*, common on *Cratægus*, plum, etc., April to June; *sycophanta*, not rare, on willow in swamps; *flavicornis*, not rare, on *Hypericum prolif.*, *Cornus* and *Cratægus*, in valleys; *corvulus*, common on *Vaccinium*, especially *stamineum*, May to June; *musculus*, not rare, also on *Vaccinium*; *signatus*, abundant on *Rosaceæ*, etc.; *scutellatus*, rare, on walnut.

Anthonomopsis mixtus, common on *Cratægus*.

Pseudanthonomus cratægi, common on wild cherry, *Cratægus*, etc.; *incipiens*, common on *Kalmia* going out of bloom, etc., June.

Elleschus scanicus, found on willow once abundantly, and mentioned as *bi-punctatus* (Can. Ent. xvi, 106); *ephippiatus*, common on willow sprouts from stumps.

Orchestes ephippiatum and *niger*, common on willow on river-beach; *pallicornis*, less common; *armatus*, one example, on hickory, the type, and now in Dr. Dietz's cabinet.

Acalyptus carpini, not rare, on bushes, May.

Prionomerus calceatus, not common.

Piazorhinus scutellaris, common by beating; *pictus*, not rare, on oak, etc., June.

Thysanocnemis.—The species are not common.

Gymnetron tetrum, abundant, breeds in mullen seed.

Miarus hispidulus, breeds in pods of *Lobel. syphilit.*

Læmosaccus plagiatus, not rare, by beating.

Conotrachelus juglandis, common on walnut and hickory; *nenuphar*, abundant; *retentus* and *seniculus*, not common; *elegans*, common on hickory, on the leaves of which the larvæ live; *cratægi*, abundant on *Cratægus*; *posticatus*, common, bred from fruit of *Cratægus*; *geminatus*, not common, by beating *Ambrosia trifol.*; *cribricollis*, rare; *anaglypticus*, common.

Rhyssomatus palmacollis, not common; *lineaticollis*, not rare, breeds in pods of *Asclepias*; *æqualis*, not rare, by beating *Ambrosia trifida*, August.

Microhyus setiger, not common at St. Vincent.

Acales sordidus, not common here, more abundant near the mountains. The single type of *sordidus* was from Texas, and differs by description so greatly from the insects found here as to have induced me to describe it under the name *curtus*. It is found under stones in April, and by beating in July.

Tyloderma foveolatum, abundant, breeds in *Oenothera biennis*. July to August; *fragrariæ*, rare; *æreum*, not common.

- Cryptorhynchus parochus*, not common, breeds in walnut; *bisignatus*, rare; *fallax*, bred from hickory, September; *ferratus*, not rare by sweeping; *minutissimus*, rare.
- Piazurus*.—Common by bush-beating.
- Copturus quercus*, common; *binotatus*, less common, by beating; *minutus*, rare, near Jeannette.
- Acoptus suturalis*, not rare.
- Craponius inæqualis*, rare.
- Cœliodes nebulosus*, common, by beating *Polygonum*; *flavicaudis*, abundant on *Urtica*; *acephalus*, abundant on *Polygonum* and *Oenothera*.
- Acallodes ventricosus*, not common.
- Ceutorhynchus rapæ*, four examples; *sulcipennis*, not rare; *septentrionalis*, not rare, by beating.
- Pelenomus sulcicollis*, abundant, on *Polygonum*; *squamosus*, not common.
- Rhinoncus pyrrhopus*, abundant on *Polygonum*; *longulus*, abundant on *Polygonum virginianum*.
- Baris umbilicata*, not rare, on ox-eye daisy; *interstitialis*, not common; *confinis*, common.
- Plesiobaris t-signum*, two examples.
- Onychobaris rugicollis*, three examples.
- Ampelogypter ater*, abundant, on *Ampelopsis*.
- Madaris undulata*, two var. common on *Ampelopsis*.
- Pseudobaris nigrina*, common.
- Trichobaris 3-notata*, abundant, breeds in potato.
- Stethobaris tubulata*, var. not rare on *Cratægus*; the var. *strigapunctus* is scarcely recognizable by any preceding description. Mr. Casey places it in *Idiostethus* Casey, a new genus.
- Centrinus picumnus* and *scutellumalbum*, both abundant on blossoms, June to July.
- Centrinopus alternatus*, common, on *Eupatorium purpur*.
- Nicentrus lineicollis*, not rare, on *Ceanothus*; *decepiens*, rare, by beating.
- Limnobaris calva*, not common, on *Cratægus*, June; *rectirostris*, not common, on *Nuphar*, June.
- Balaninus*.—All the species are common, and for habits see Can. Ent. xxii, et seq. -- *caryæ* has since been bred abundantly from hickory nuts.

BRENTHIDÆ.

Eupsalis minuta, abundant, under bark, oak, etc.

CALANDRIDÆ.

- Rhodobæus tredecimpunctatus*, common July to October.
- Sphenopherus sculptilis* and *melanocephalus*, not common; *placidus*, abundant in wet meadows; *minimus*, not rare, in swampy places.
- Calandra oryzeæ* and *granaria*, abundant.
- Dryophthorus americanus*, common about wood piles.
- Himatium errans* and *conicum*, rare.
- Cossonus platalæa*, common under white walnut bark; the other species common under oak bark.
- Stenomimus pallidus*, eight examples at one time in a wounded part of a living hickory, also near St. Vincent.
- Phlœophagus apionides*, one example.

SCOLYTIDÆ.

- Corthylus punctatissimus*, not common, in maple and in huckleberry roots.
Monarthrum fasciatum, common about wood piles; *mali*, breeds in oak, apple, etc.
Gnathotrichus materiarius, not rare, pine.
Pitpophthorus sparsus, rare; *puberulus*, common, in pine twigs.
Hypothenemus eruditus, shells of foreign nuts; *dissimilis*, not common; three examples found were boring into wounded wild cherry.
Xyloterus politus, not rare, bores in elm.
Xyleborus dispar, not often taken; *celsus*, common, boring in hickory; *xylographus*, not abundant; *pubescens*, common under bark of pine limbs; *cælatus*, abundant under pine bark.
Tomicus.—Common where pine grows, but only occasional here.
Micracis suturalis, breeds in hickory, locust, etc.; *rudis*, two examples bred hickory.
Scolytus quadrispinosus, common in hickory; *muticus*, three examples; *rugulosus*, common, bores in peach, plum, etc.; n. s. (Schwarz) bred once from hickory limbs, greatly resembles *rugulosus*.
Chramesis icoriæ, abundant, breeds in hickory limbs.
Phlæotribus frontalis, not frequent.
Hylesinus opaculus, not rare.
Cnesinus strigicollis, not common, on Osage orange.
Dendroctonus terebrans, common in pine.
Hylastes tenuis, under pine bark, not frequent.

ANTHRIBIDÆ.

- Eurymicter fasciatus*, not common, by sweeping.
Hormiscus saltator, not rare, by sweeping.
Cratoparis lunatus, abundant, in dry fungus.
Brachytarsus alternatus and *variegatus*, common by sweeping: *tomentosus*, abundant on *Ambrosia artemisifolia*.

ADDENDA.

- Omophron tessellatum* Say.—Examples occurred near St. Vincent.
Cymbiodyta rotunda Say.—Taken in the Alleghanies by Mr. Ulke.
Eutheia, n. s.—One example near St. Vincent; a true *Eutheia* (Schmitt).
Ischalia costata Lec.—Several examples near St. Vincent (Schmitt).
Pomphopœa unguicularis Lec.—Several examples near St. Vincent (Schmitt).

ADDITIONAL REMARKS.

Platynus caudatus Lec.—One fine example of this rare species is in my collection, taken by Mr. H. Klages near Pittsburg; its appearance is decidedly subterranean, being of the same color as *Anophthalmus tellkampfi*; the type is described as rufopiceous, but in the present example there is only a slight suspicion of piceous on the head. The unique type is marked Western States, and it also occurred to Mr. C. Dury near Cincinnati, Ohio.

Stenolophus alternans Lec.—This rare and graceful species has occurred to me thrice, once in the bed of the Little Beaver River in southeastern Ohio, and twice near Pittsburgh. Like its sub-congener *Aepus marinus* Stroem. of Europe, it is subaquatic, living under stones, etc., in the bed of streams partly submerged, or along their margins, having the habit of *Schizogeniu amphibius*. The type was taken in Pennsylvania near Columbia, and the species was also taken by Dr. LeConte, but further record of its occurrence has not been observed.

Dineutes americanus Linn.—This name was substituted for *assimilis* Kirby (Aubé), because of the synonymy of Dr. Horn in his review of the Olivierian species (Tr. Am. Ent. Soc. xiii, 138). Mr. Roberts, in his Monograph, page 285 of the present volume, adopts *assimilis* Aubé. If *assimilis* Aubé and *assimilis* Kirby are identical, the latter has precedence by one year, on the authority of the respective dates of publication.

Eleusis nigrellus Lec.—Two examples of this small species occurred here in a mountainous place, under bark of maple; the types were from Southern California, and further record of occurrence has not been observed. The Pennsylvania examples are identical with those in my collection from Southern California. This is a long stride, but close collecting will doubtlessly in time close the gap. I have *Siagonium punctatum* Lec. from Arizona, and took it here at the same time with *E. nigrellus*. What has become of *Eleusis canadensis* described by Dr. LeConte, Tr. Am. Ent. Soc. iii, 298?

Perthalycrea murrayi Horn.—Apparently rare in the Atlantic region, there being one example in Dr. LeConte's collection labeled Georgia (Horn), and an example taken here by myself. It seems common on the Pacific coast, ranging from San Francisco northward to Oregon and western Nevada (Horn).

Leptura emarginata Fab.—Through the liberality of Prof. Schmitt examples of this regal species are in my collection from North Carolina. An example taken near Pittsburgh was brought me for identification, and others have been reported. This species and *gigas*, from western Texas, seem closely related—probably racial.

Leptura nana Newm. and var. *hæmatites* Newm.—Mr. Henshaw, in his catalogue of 1895, has overlooked the most recent synonymy of this species as established by Dr. Horn, Tr. Am. Ent. Soc. xv, 301; see also Can. Ent. xxi, 32 and 108; "Entomologica Americana" vi, 125.

Nodonota tristis Oliv.—*N. convexa* Say, *N. puncticollis* Say; by perhaps an oversight, *convexa* and *puncticollis* are not catalogued as species by Mr. Henshaw, 1895.

Otidocephalus perforatus Horn.—Through the kindness of Prof. Schmitt an example of this rare species is in my collection taken near St. Vincent; there is an example in Dr. LeConte's collection, two in Dr. Horn's, and it is said to be in Mr. Ulke's. Besides these I know of no others, except that Mr. Wickham mentions it as occurring in Iowa. Its being palid only suffused with piceous, and entirely apterous, point strongly to a subterranean habit, probably living on bulbous or other roots, like *Cylas firmicarius* does on sweet potatoes and the roots of other *Convolvulaceæ*.

ERRATA.

Page 320, line 21 from top for *helixines* read *helxines*.

" 322, for *Drominus* read *Dromius*.

" 328, for *saucium* read *sacium*.

" 328, for 15-punctata read *Anatis* 15-punctata.

" 334, for *Ellychina* read *Ellychnia*.

" 336, for *LIMEXILIDÆ* read *LYMEXYLIDÆ*.

" 338, for *molochrus* read *molorchus*.

" 339, for *Hætomis* read *Hetæmis*.

" 343, for *Mordelistina* read *Mordellistena*.

" 346, ninth line from bottom, for .18 mm. read .18 inch.

" 349, for *avara* read *amara*.

" 359, tenth line from bottom, for in stones read in stores.

In closing this catalogue, which represents the principal entomological life-work of the author, extending over a period of twenty-three years, it becomes a pleasure to acknowledge the uniform courtesy and kindness extended by many entomological friends. Dr. Geo. H. Horn kindly assisted and gave encouragement in the early days of doubts, difficulties and ignorance, and to the present time in naming species—in fact, a large proportion of the species in this list have at one time or another passed through his hands. The Messrs. Henry and Edward Klages, Rev. P. Jerome Schmitt and others have allowed me the benefit of their extensive collecting, and finally thanks are due to the American Entomological Society for its courtesy in permitting the work to appear under its prestaging auspices; to Mr. Paul C. Stockhausen for its elegant typography and press-work; and to Mr. Charles S. Blake, the learned and accomplished entomological compositor, whose kindly supervision eliminated from these pages the many errors and shortcomings in the manuscript.

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